Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXV NO. 304 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Help China Against Japan's Aggression

Japanese Troops Enter Hangchow

Large Force Crosses Yellow River & Extends Operations Into Shantung Province

SHANGHAI, December 24.

Four columns of Japanese troops stormed the main gates of Hangchow and entered the City, state Japanese reports.

After an all-night march along perilous mountain paths, the Japanese column has occupied the highlands overlooking the City. At the same time, two other columns converged on the City at points five miles to north-northwest.

Yellow River Crossed.

The Japanese Troops to-day have extended their operations into the Province of Shantung and a large force crossed the Yellow River in the neighbourhood of Tsinan and gained a good foothold on the south bank, states a Japanese Army spokesman.—Reuter.

"BOMBING DELIBERATE"

WASHINGTON: Dec. 24.

Two reports on the "Panay" incident (result of the Navy Department Enquiry and Report of "Panay's" Commander Hughes), published simultaneously squarely blame the Japanese for an unprecedented attack of great violence and tell of the nine Japanese planes bombing the "Panay" for nearly two hours, descending within a hundred feet of the deck.

The whole time the weather was clear with high visibility. "Panay" flew two large American flags visible from any angle. Subsequently, an aeroplane machine-gunned a small boat bearing the wounded ashore. Japanese surface craft machine-gunned the sinking "Panay."

Mr. Cordell Hull states that the findings of the Court raise no new major points, but both the reports will be sent to the Ambassador in further support of United States' demand for an apology, indemnification and adequate guarantees for future.

"ATTACK ENTIRELY UNINTENTIONAL"

TOKIO: Dec. 24.

Japanese reply to the American protest regarding the events on the Yangtze of December 12, upholds the Japanese note of apology of December 14, which stated that the incident was entirely due to a mistake.

The latest note declares that as a result of thorough investigation, which has been continued since, in all possible ways, it is fully established that the attack was entirely unintentional.

Baron Hirota expresses the hope that the explanations given to the United States' Embassy by the Japanese Naval authorities have made this clear. As far as a guarantee against a recurrence is concerned, Baron Hirota states that the Japanese Navy without delay issued strict orders to exercise the greatest caution in every area where vessels of a third power are present to avoid a recurrence of a similar mistake even at the sacrifice of strategic advantage in attacking Chinese troops.—Reuter.

"ATTACK UNINTENTIONAL."

TOKIO: Dec. 24.

Baron Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister in reply to the United States' note of protest in reference to the bombing of the "Panay" states: "It has been fully established that the attack was entirely unintentional."—Reuter.

JAPANESE FLY OVER TAIO

HONGKONG, Dec. 24.

Fifteen Japanese planes flew over the British territory of Lantow island at 8-45 a.m. and again returned at 9-30 a.m.

They passed directly over Taio which is the largest town on the island containing a branch station of the Hongkong police. The machines flew low owing to clouds and were clearly visible to the residents of the island.—Reuter.

INSULT TO U. S. FLAG

SHANGHAI, December 24.

The United States Consul-General Mr. Clarence Gauss has made strong representation to the Japanese authorities concerning the flag incidents at Wuhu.

It is learned that the Japanese troops commanded by Colonel Hashimoto who originally occupied Wuhu have been withdrawn and peace and order have now been restored in Wuhu.

WHY JAPANESE INSULT FOREIGN FLAGS

TOKIO, December 24.

A War Office spokesman questioned by Reuter stated that General Matsui had recently ordered the Japanese forces, especially those at the front, to pay special attention to International relations, but nothing of this nature had been published in Tokio.

A Foreign Office spokesman referring to the Yangtse incidents, emphasised the ignorance of the Japanese tommies, who were mostly rude, rustics, unable to recognize foreign flags.—Reuter.

Japan's Reply To U. S. And Britain

TOKIO, Dec. 24.

The Japanese reply to the United States' note regarding the "Panay" has been delivered

It is understood that the Japanese reply to the British Note regarding the Yangtse incidents is expected this evening.—Reuter

SEIZURE OF JAPANESE FISHING BOAT

LOS ANGELES, December 24.

The seizure of a Japanese fishing boat in the harbour here by the Federal Officials was disclosed by the United States attorney who explained that the seizure was part of a programme for investigating the ownership of all Japanese fishing boats in the Southern waters.—Reuter.

Observe China Day On Jan. 9

Congress President's Appeal To Hold Meetings & Collect Funds

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I have recently drawn the attention of the Indian people to the horrors attendant on the Japanese invasion of China and appealed to them to help our Chinese comrades by subscribing for medical supplies. I have today received an appeal for help from General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the 8th Route Army of China. His letter is in Chinese characters.

General Chu Teh, it will be remembered, was the chief of a famous army which performed the prodigious feat, some years ago, of marching 8,000 miles inspite of almost insuperable difficulties. That feat is unique in military annals.

I suggest that Sunday, January 9, 1938 be observed as China Day throughout India and meetings be held and collections made for the purpose of helping the Chinese with medical supplies. All such contributions and collections should be sent to the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C., Swaraj Bhawan, Allahabad."—United Press

Demand For Revision Of 9-Power Treaty

TOKIO, Dec. 24.

The Japanese Cabinet is meeting to-day to consider "certain important diplomatic measure", the nature of which is at present a mystery.

It is rumoured that either Manchukuo will adhere to the Anti-Comintern Pact or Japan is about to demand a revision of the Nine Power Treaty.—Reuter.

Japanese Reply To British Note Deferred

TOKIO, Dec. 25.

A Foreign Office spokesman told "Reuter" that the Japanese reply to the British note will not be ready for several days as the authorities are still awaiting the report from the authorities on spot.

Tew, Skipper of the European Team and Kadri, Captain of the Muslim Team playing finals to-day in the Pentagular at the Brabourne Stadium.

U. P. Premier Assures Protection To Kisans

Congress Fights For Poorna Swaraj And Brings Health And Happiness For All, Says Pt. Pant

The Deputy Director of Public Information U. P., Lucknow wires:

Pandit Govind Pant, Premier U. P. Government delivered an impressive speech at a public meeting held at Unao on Dec. 23. About 25,000 Kisans attended.

The Premier first referred to the many addresses presented to him on that occasion and said that the fact that he could not listen to some of the addresses did not mean that grievances put forward in them would in any way be neglected. He then spoke about the Terminal tax levied by the Municipal Board of Unao and advised the Authorities of the Board to spend money so received on the well-being of villagers because the major part of the tax came from villagers themselves.

HONOUR AND PRESTIGE OF COUNTRY.

Speaking about the big congregation of Kisans around him the Premier said, Kisans are the honour and prestige of the country and when they assemble in big gatherings, it signifies something special. They are pressed under heavy burden of tortured and look to Congress for help and succour. The fact that they have now sent their own men to rule over them has given them greater hopes and these hopes are but natural. Congress has been fighting for "Purna Swaraj" so that it may redress their grievances and procure health and happiness for them and their children. In fact Congress is nothing but Kisans and labourers, themselves, Zemindars and Hindus and Musalmans.

The Premier then spoke on the Government and urged upon Kisans the necessity of paying their rent in time and willingly.

"We know your difficulties," said the Premier "and our greatest concern is to secure happiness for you, but Government of the day is your own Government, and you share in the responsibilities of its administration. If you will not realise our difficulties we will fail in our mission and lose all prestige.

DETRIMENTAL TO YOUR INTERESTS

You should therefore understand that in case you stop payment, it will be detrimental to your best interest. You have to pay your rent for Rabi 1344 and Kharif 1345 F we are going to frame laws which will protect you from ejectment and give you all possible right. If however you are ejected before legislation comes into force on account of non-payment of rent for this period the fault will be yours. Our efforts will be in vain and you will not be in a position to reap the fruits of our hard labour."

The Premier then urged upon Hindus and Mussalmans to live amicably. In fact, there is no difference between Hindu and Mussalman, said the Premier. Hindus and Mussalmans will be equally benefited by all orders that have so far been issued by Government regarding the stay of proceedings. Kisans are both Hindus and Mussalmans They should sink all communal differences and unite themselves into one common thread—the thread of Love.

NEED FOR ORGANISATION.

Pt. Pant then spoke about the address which was to be presented on behalf of the Depressed

(Continued on Page 19.)

Garden party given by the Bharat Insurance Company Limited on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Belgaum Organizing Office of the Company under the presidentship of Mr. Narayanrao Joshi, Deputy Speaker of the Bombay Assembly on Sunday last.

Jawahar-Lothian Talks, A Guarded Secret

"Hopeful" Reactions In Non-Congress Circles

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD: December 24.

Lord Lothian who is leaving Allahabad to-morrow for Benares, met Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru thrice during his short stay here. He had breakfast with the President to-day.

Besides, Pt. Jawaharlal is reported to have paid a return call to Lord Lothian at Dr. Sapru's place a few days ago.

These personal contacts, it is hoped, have been of great value in establishing better and clearer understanding of mutual viewpoints.

Both Lord Lothian and Pt. Jawaharlal have been reticent about the conversations so far as the Press is concerned. Lord Lothian has had more occasions than one to speak before admiring the audiences, but he has taken care to prevent controversial matters going to the Press.

Broadly speaking Jawahar-Lothian talks have had "hopeful" reactions in the non-Congress circles.

"FINE CULTURE."

Unfortunately, the students' controversy about his Lordship was again revived by the indiscreet remarks of the local Liberal daily, which welcoming him wrote: "What an intellectual treat his Convocation address would have been last week and what a loss Allahabad did not inflict on India by the childish and silly behaviour of youngsters."

The paper had waxed eloquent on "the fine culture" of Lord Lothian. This "fine culture," however, appears to have proved very elusive for this paper, because in its morning edition to-day the text of Lord Lothian's speech delivered yesterday, could not appear for some mysterious reasons.

MRS. NAIDU FOR BOMBAY

Cancels Madras Engagement To Attend Congress Cabinet Meeting

ALLAHABAD: Dec. 24.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was to preside over the All-India Students' Federation at Madras, has been obliged to cancel her engagement owing to the Congress Working Committee meeting, which has been called at Bombay on January 2.

Mrs. Naidu is leaving for Nagpur to-morrow to attend the All-India Women's Conference, from where she will proceed to Bombay. —A. P.

TOWARDS PROHIBITION IN C. P.

NAGPUR, Dec. 24.

The Government of the Central Provinces have directed that with effect from January 1, 1938, the import, transport and possession of country spirit and toddy are prohibited, except under a permit, in certain select areas of the Province, namely, Saugor District Narsinghpur Sub-division, Akot Taluq and Badnera, Hinganghat and Katnimurwara towns.—A. P.

STUDY SOVIET HISTORY

POONA, Dec. 24.

"I would advise you one and all, girls and boys, to read and re-read the New Gospel of the New Age, and to reflect on the wonders that Moscow has so far achieved. But remember that it is not an easy leap from Delhi to Moscow, from the Indian system with its foreign rule and Capitalism, to the Russian system with its anti-capitalist collectivism.

With these words, Senapati S. M. Bapat made a powerful plea to the students to delve into Russian history inaugurating the Bombay Presidency Students Conference at Tilak Mandir, Poona, this evening.

Continuing Mr. Bapat said:—

"But before you can do that you must unite and organise yourself

Bombay presidency students have now come together in the second conference to support the demands recently presented by your Federation to the Hon. Minister of Education, to confer and deliberate on the present situation of the country in general and of the student community of the country and the presidency in particular."—United Press.

INDIAN GRAND NATIONAL

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

The Indian Grand National, the biggest Steeple Chase event in India, run over a course of three miles was won by Major J. G. Obara's 'Captain Hardy' Only two chasers ran. The winner receives Rs. 3,000 and a cup valued at £50. Capt. P. A. Henekar rode 'Captain Hardy.'—A P

MAULANA MOBBED

LAHORE, Dec. 24.

In pursuance of the Shahidgunj agitation launched by the Majlis-I-Ahrar a second batch of seven Ahraris led by Mr. M. M. Bashir, Editor of the Tarjman, Aligarh, courted arrest this afternoon by marching in procession to Shahidgunj.

After the Jumma Prayers, a meeting was held at the Wazirkhan Mosque, which was addressed by Mr. H. M. Bashir, who congratulated the three workers of the Ittihad-I-Millat on their recent arrest. On the termination of the meeting seven Ahraris wearing Red Shirts marched in procession followed by a large crowd. The police stopped them at the City Kotwali and arrested them under Section 151/107 C. P. C.

It was announced at the meeting that henceforth one [illegible] would daily court arrest.

Maulana Zafarali Khan, the President of the Ittihad-I-Millat, while returning from Shahi Mosque after addressing a meeting there is alleged to have been mobbed by a crowd which had collected near the City Kotwali. A police force rushed to the rescue of the Maulana, who was escorted to his residence by a lathi police force. The crowd also followed him to his residence.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a Hindoo youth to marry a Maharashtrian, non-Brahmin girl with good feature, of respectable family, knowing Marathi only. Write Box No. 9567, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Hindu educated girl of a respectable family of Bombay for a Doctor Practising in Bombay. Apply Box No. 9525 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for pilgrim ship qualified doctor salary Rs. 125|150 according experience, Bombay residents only need apply. Box No. 9550, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted experienced sales organizer as a departmental in charge to work various independent Import Lines purely on profit sharing basis only capable men should apply Box 9562, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applications invited from Registered Medical Practitioners for post of Assistant Honorary Surgeon, Ear, Nose, Throat Department of Haji Bachooaly Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel. Candidates with special qualifications preferred. Apply stating full details to Honorary Secretary, Hospital Committee. 9565

A leading Life Office of Bombay, invites applications for the following posts. (1) Inspectors of Agencies each for four districts of the Central Provinces and United Provinces and one each for the Tamil and Telugu Districts of the Madras Presidency and (2) an Organiser for the Ceded Districts. Persons having at least five years experience in the territory, of local influence and prepared to guarantee a decent turnover need apply. Posts carry attractive monthly remuneration. Apply stating age, experience, business turnover and remuneration expected to Box No. 7537, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To let newly painted two storeyed building of 50 rooms and garages with Electric lights at Souter Street, near Phiroz House, Agripada. Apply Pathan or Essabhai Valimahomed and Co., 282|4 Vadgadi, Bombay, 3. (9552)

68. FLATS TO LET

To let for Hindus a convenient, airy and well-lighted flat (ground) five-habitable rooms, with a verandah and servant entrance and spacious compound for children to play in Dharam-Kutir, Tardeo Road, Chickalwadi. (Tukaram Builds.). Apply Bloc No. 7, on the premises. (9547)

72. TO LET IN SUBURBS

Khar, Sixteen-Road, House No. 472, 1st January, painted bungalow, (westerly), (first floor), hall, two bedrooms, dining, three balconies, kitchen, bath. (9563)

86. SHOPS TO LET

To Let—Most up to date and stylish Shops at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, oppt. Churchgate Station. Unique situation for all round business. Apply Manager on the premises. (9561)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9564, "Bombay Chronicle".

145. SCHOOLS (LOCAL)

Senior Cambridge Institute, Shroff House, Khetwadi Back Road. Students are now admitted. New term beginning from January. Excellent tuitions, enrol earlier to avoid disappointment. (9566)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff, Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9529)

153. CLASSES

Kumar Night School imparts education in Typewriting, Commercial, English, Accountancy, etc. New classes to be opened shortly. Apply Secretary between 7-9 p.m. (S.T.), Pathshala Hall, Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi. (9553)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Shorthand in 24 hours: Dutton's Shorthand has only 6 rules and 29 characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 hours. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson:—The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters, Delhi 14. (9493)

156. PRIVATE TUITIONS

Post-Graduate Science Student with coaching Experience offers tuitions in physics and mathematics to matric, first-year and inter-science students. Near Gamdevi. Apply Box No. 9540, "Bombay Chronicle."

174 BOOKS

Qualified Accountant—How to become—Rupees two: Book-keeping Elementary—Rupee one: Postage extra. Apply Sharangdhar, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. (9556)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Imperial Sewing Machines. Latest improved 1938 models recently arrived. Sole Agents: Jayantilal Keshavlal and Bros. 282, Sandhurst Road, between 4th and 5th Khetwadi Lanes, Bombay, 4. (9551)

327. AGENTS WANTED.

Bharati Bima, Ltd., (Head Office: Benares). Affords unique opportunities to Policy-holders. After the inauguration of the Company by Sjt. Babu Rajendra Prasadji the company has made tremendous strides. Agents and organizers are wanted for Maharashtra and Karnatak on salary and commissions. Hereditary Commission to Agents. Apply to: Branch Manager, Bharati Bima Ltd., Navsari Bldgs., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (9523)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for supply of coloured capsules (lead) in two sizes, for quarts and pints respectively for one year from 1st April, 1938 to 31st March, 1939.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned who will receive tenders not later than 12 noon on the 31st January, 1938.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Government Central Distillery,
Nasik Road.
(7545)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

NOTICE

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS INVITED to the Revised Edition of the Docks Scale of Rates, published in the Bombay Government Gazette of the 9th December 1937, which comes into force with effect from the 1st January 1938; an important feature of which is that wharfage, when assessable on a weight basis, will be levied on the GROSS weight of goods and not on the NET weight as heretofore.

To avoid inconvenience and delay, Importers and Exporters are requested to note the above and prepare their documents accordingly.

Copies of the Scale of Rates may be had on application at the Docks Manager's Office, Ballard Road.

F. A. BORISSOW,
Manager,
Bombay Port Trust Docks.
Bombay,
21st December, 1937.
7548

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VITHAL DEVJI KANGUTKAR, KRISHNARAO VITHAL KANGUTKAR and GANPUTRAO VITHAL KANGUTKAR, of Bombay Hindu inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property All persons, therefore, having, or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of free hold land together with the hereditaments and premises situate at Portuguese Church Road Dadar now known as Gokhale Road South Dadar, admeasuring 3192 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Office of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's New Nos. B/4241, 4243 and 4600, New Survey No. 1/1848 and Cadastral Survey No. 1252 of Lower Parel Division and bearing Municipal G Ward Nos. 3343, 3344 (1) and 3344 (1A) and Street Nos. 807, 808 and 808 AB Gokhale Road South and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Cadastral Survey No. 1251, on or towards the North by the property of the Bombay Municipality bearing Plot No. 42, on or towards the West by Gokhale Road South and on or towards the South by Cadastral Survey Nos. 1253, 1254 and 1255.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1937.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 2014 OF 1937.

(1.) USMAN HAJI JOONAS, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan a merchant residing at Jambli Moholla, Bombay. (2.) HAJI ABDULLA SIDDICK, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan a merchant, residing at Jambli Moholla, Bombay, (3.) HAJI EBRAHIM HAJI ABBA, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan a merchant, residing at Jambli Moholla, Bombay, (4.) TYEB ARAB, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan a merchant, residing at Ali Umar Street, Bombay, (5.) OOSMAN JOOSAB, of Bombay Khatri Mahomedan, a Merchant, residing at Ali Umar Street, Bombay on behalf of themselves and all other creditors of the estate of the deceased Haji Siddick Jaffer late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1.) HAJI HASAN ESMAIL, of Cutch Khatri Mahomedan, a Merchant, residing at Kothara, Cutch. (2.) AHMED ESMAIL, of Cutch Khatri Mahomedan, a Merchant, residing at Kothara, Cutch. ..... Defendants.

To

All Creditors of Haji Sidick Jaffer (Deceased).

PURSUANT TO THE ORDER passed by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 17th day of December, 1937, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under O. l.r. 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiffs abovenamed on behalf of themselves and other creditors of the estate of the late Haji Siddick Jaffer trading before his death under the name and style of Haji Siddick Jaffer at 145, Bapu Khote Street in Bombay praying:

(a) That it may be declared that the estate of Haji Siddick Jaffer the deceased is indebted to the Plaintiffs in the sum of Rs. 10,657 and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 12th day of March 1937.

(b) That the estate of the said deceased may be ascertained and administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court.

(c) That if necessary the immovable property described in Ex. "A" to the plaint herein may be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court subject to the mortgage in favour of Sha Premaji Savdanji & Co., the mortgagees mentioned in the plaint.

(d) That for the purpose of ascertaining the estate of the said deceased the Defendants may be ordered to make a full, true and complete disclosure of the entire estate of the said deceased come to their hands and to account for their management of the same.

(e) That for the purposes aforesaid all such accounts may be taken, directions given, enquiries made and orders passed as may be deemed necessary.

(f) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the said sum of Rs. 10,657 with interest to the plaintiffs out of the estate of the said deceased come to their hands.

(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Court Receiver or some fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said deceased including the business or shop mentioned in the plaint and all books of account, papers, vouchers etc., with power to recover rents, outstandings etc., and with all other powers under Order 40 r.l. of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

(h) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants and each of them their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from alienating disposing of or otherwise dealing with or recovering the said estate or any part thereof.

(i) That the Plaintiffs costs of this suit may be provided for.

(j) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 9th day of February, 1938.

Dated this 21st day of December, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.
H. A. VAKIL.

The 21st day of December, 1937.
MESSRS. PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
7574

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI CO-OPERATIVE STORES CO., LTD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd January, 1938, to TUESDAY, the 18th January, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
J. B. MORPURIA,
Manager.
Cruick Shank Road, Fort,
Bombay, 25-12-37.
(9571)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo, those days being Public Holidays (New Year) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1937.
(7572)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of all or any of the following articles to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, during the year 1938-39.

Dry Rose buds, Oakwood barrels, Wooden vats, Galvanized iron drums, Cardamoms, Sugar, Oils, Paints, Chemicals, Electrical Stores, G. I. pipes, Hardware, Packing, Cement, Wooden cases, Gunny bags, Wood, Bamboos and Coopering articles.

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned who will receive tenders not later than 12 noon on the 31st January, 1938.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Government Central Distillery,
Nasik Road.
(7571)

BRAITHWAITE PRESSED STEEL TANKS

are the modern economical means of storage. They are built up of unit steel plates 4'-0" square with star ribbing giving hundred per cent. rigidity and strength. All components are light, easy to handle and immune from breakage. Erection is simplicity itself—bolting in lieu of rivetting. Write to-day to Bombay Agents, Messrs BHAGAT & SONS, Sewree, Fort Road, or

BRAITHWAITE & CO.,
(India), Ltd.,
Post Box 836, Bombay.
(6813)

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, Opp. Messrs Hyland Co., of complete Bungalow Furniture, double door 48 inches safe, English billiard table, zula sofa cabinet, H.M.V. gramophone, remington portable typewriter, singer machine, chesterfield sets, wrist watches, harmonium, bronze figures, remington typewriter No. 12, wardrobes, dining table and chairs, chandeliors, etc.

D. MISTRY & Co.

GRAND AUCTION SALE of Highclass made by well-known cabinet maker's modern bungalow furniture, kelvinator, clock, H. M. V. gramophone and records, carpets, pictures, steel safe and cabinet, glass, crockery, plated ware, etc. Also one Wolseley Saloon Car. TO-MORROW On Sunday the 26th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 24, Walkeshwar Road, "Sethna Bungalow", Opp. Chowpatty Sea Face. Property of a European gentleman. On view D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

Love-Lyric of the Screen—
JEANETTE MACDONALD
Hollywood's lovely song-bird,
with
NELSON EDDIE,
JOHN BARRYMORE
In
"MAY TIME"
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Celebrate CHRISTMAS with MERRIMENT and MIRTH at BOMBAY'S GAYEST X'MAS SHOW
Its rowdy! Riotous! Swell!... as she saves her sister from him... and keeps him herself!

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GRAND X'MAS ATTRACTION!
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CLARKE GABLE &
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Romance! Humour!! Music!!!
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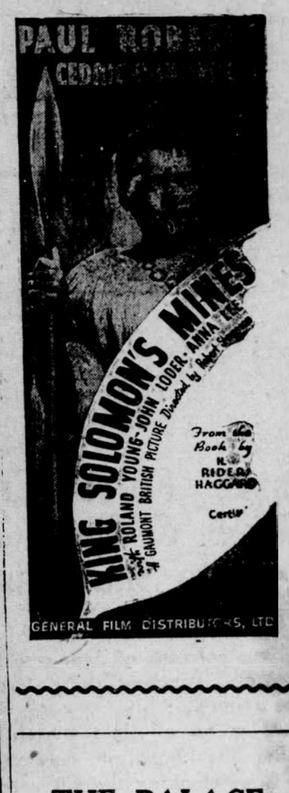
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

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IN SCREEN'S GREATEST SPECTACULAR ACHIEVEMENT
LLOYDS OF LONDON
EXTRA MORNING SHOWS AT 10-30 A. M.
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TRIUMPHANT RETURN IN SOUND

THE EDWARD
NEAR DHOBI TALAO JUNCTION
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW MORN. AT 10 A. M.
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
THE LOVERS OF "CAPTAIN BLOOD"
ERROL FLYNN
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
ONCE MORE SET THE HEART OF THE WORLD POUNDING IN
THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE
HISTORY'S MOST HEROIC DEED IMMORTALISED ON THE SCREEN!

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The modern miracle of the screen,
KESHAVRAO DHAIBER'S
"NAND KUMAR"
will shortly have its PREMIERE at the
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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
a.m.
10-0 X'mas Day Church Parade. From Afghan Church. 11-0 Cricket Commentary. By A. F. S. Talyarkhan.
noon.
12-0 Hindi Duets. Assisted by VUB Orchestra.
p.m.
12-30 Laxmansingh of Manicknagar. 1-0 Radio Quartet. Leader, Dominic Pereira. 4-30 Cricket Commentary. By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 5-30 K. R. Patwardhan. 5-50 Jafar Khan—Sitar. Lilambari and Dhun Sundari. 6-10 Allabux. Assisted by the VUB Indian Orchestra. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 "Guest House". Marathi Musical Play. 7-30 Commercial News: 7-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Tradition" and reaction in modern Urdu poetry" by Nami Sandilvi. 7-55 Mehli Mehta. (Violin), and M. Pagliarin (Piano). 8-30 H. M. King-Emperor's message (relayed from B. B. C.) 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Pro. Arte String Quartet. 9-45 Talk (English): "My Spare Time". Produced by Tara Ali Baig. 10-0 Marie Will-Godwin—Entertainer. In some of her characteristic "Song-Cameos". 10-15 Erwin Klein and his Viennese Orchestra. Tibor Stary—Vocalist. 10-45 Miliza Korjus—Soprano. 10-50 In the Casino. Programme of Non-Stop Variety. Teddy Weatherford, Evelyn Dove and Luis Pedroso.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.
a.m.
8-0 "Naghma-i-Subh". A musical feature. 8-20 Gangu Bai of Hubli. Classical and Light Music. 8-45 Ghulam Najaf. 9-5 Hamid Hussain—Hamidi. 9-10 News (English): 9-20 News (Hindustani): 9-30 Vilayat Khan. 9-50 Ghulam Najaf. 10-5 P. S. Mukerjee. Nautch Gat on Sarode. 10-15 Gangu Bai of Hubli. Light Music.
TRANSMISSION II.
p.m.
12-30 "Ham Bhi Hain". Programme for women. In Women World—News in Hindustani. 12-35 Pushpa Bannerji. Vocal Music—Hindi Geet. 12-40 Talk (Hindustani): "Fashion Notes". By Mrs. N. Sen. 12-50 Pushpa Bannerji. Vocal Music—Hindi Geet and Bengali Kirtan. 1-0 Indian Music. 1-30 On Hour of Seasonable Music.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
5-0 Talk (English): "Christmas and War". By H. M. Close. 5-15 Vilayat Khan. 5-35 Ghulam Najaf. 6-0 Gangu Bai of Hubli. Classical and Light Music. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". 7-30 Ghulam Najaf—Naatia Qawwalis. 7-50 Vilayat Khan. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Tremendous Trifles". No. 4. Humorous Sketches. By Prof. Rashid Ahmad Siddiqi. 8-15 Vilayat Khan. 8-25 Gauhar Sultana of Lahore. Classical and Light Music. 8-40 Hamid Hussain. Kafi on Hamidi. 8-45 Gangu Bai of Hubli. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 News and Weather (Hindustani): 9-30 News and Weather (English): 9-45 Gauhar Sultana of Lahore. Songs Sentimental. 10-5 Ghulam Najaf. Qawwali. 10-15 "Chai". Play. By Abdul Halim. Performed by AIR Artists. 10-55 Late News.

Delhi II

VUD 86 metres, 3.495 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION II.
Programmes as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III.
p.m.
5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Vilayat Khan. 6-45 Gauhar Sultana of Lahore. Light Music. 7-15 AIR Orchestra—Tilang. 7-25 Duet: By Aziz and Manohar. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Seasonable Memories. 10-5 Seasonable Memories (Contd.) Xenia Paterson: Soprano. 10-30 Seasonable Memories (Contd.) 10-55 Late News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49-10 metres. 6,109 kc/s.
(Add 21 mts. for Calcutta time.)
a.m.
11-6 Christmas Greetings. From Calcutta Station. Special Morning Concert. By Grand Hotel Orchestra
p.m.
1-6 A "Columbia" Christmas Programme. 1-36 Gramophone Records. 2-6 Talk: "Welcome Danger" No. 4. For sake of speed By Monmohan Ghosh. 2-21 Vocal Music. Kalyani Mukherjee Bengali (Gazal Style). 2-36 Ajit Bose-Adhunik. 2-51 Saroj Mukherjee. Classico Modern. 5-6 For Rural Areas. 5-36 Sonai Recital (an Evening Tune). Gopal Ghorui and Party. 5-51 Sadhan Sangit. Bina Chowdhury. 6-6 Kheyal and Thumri (Bengali) Tarapada Chakraborty. 6-26 Old Style Bengali Songs. Indubala. 6-46 Thumri (Bengali) Kumari Sachin Deb Burman. 7-6 "Swayamwar". Written by A. K. Das. Prepared by S. K. Dutt Gupta. 7-51 Talk: "When you travel abroad" by A. K. Ghosh. 8-6 The News and Weather. (Bengali). 8-21 Bhajan. Kshirod Gopal Mukherjee. 8-41 Ghazal and Dadra. Radharany. 9-1 Commercial News and Weather. (English). 9-6 News and Announcements. 9-21 Carson Robinson and his Pioneers. 9-33 Orchestral Interlude. 9-50 A Relay from B.B.C. Alternatively: Orchestral Selections.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97m.) GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.) GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82m.)
GSJ until 9-0 p.m. 21.53 Mc/s. (13.93m).
GSD from 9-15 p.m. 11.75 Mc/s (25-53m.)
p.m.
7-45 Big Ben. E. Owen's violin recital; 8-0 Festival of Food; 8-30 Black Dyke Mills Band; 9-15 Weekly News-letter; 9-40 Religious service; 10-15 recital; 10-30 Xmas in Bethlehem.

Group taken at the annual Athletic Sports of Dr. Antonio De Silva High School, Dadar.

MANDVI WARD ELECTIONS

Which Candidates Should Be Returned

Mr. Abid Ali Jafarbhai has issued the following appeal to the Congress Voters of Mandvi Ward:—

On Sunday next you have to elect five Delegates to the Haripura Congress who will also be the Members of the B. P. C. C. for 1938. Doctors Anklesaria and Vora, Messrs. B. A. Khimji, Narbheram Popat and Hatim Darbar are good Congressmen and deserve your support. The first four have good chances of being elected while Mr. Hatim Darbar needs your special attention. Mr. Darbar is well-known to you and therefore does not need any introduction.

The other strong candidate, Seth Shivdas Chapsi Thakkar is also in the field, and, very unfortunately, the present officials of the B.P.C. C. have thought it necessary to support his candidature. His anti-Congress activities are well-known to you. You will recollect that it was the support of Seth Shivdas to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the 1934 Assembly Elections, which by diverting the marginal votes from Congress candidates, led to the shocking defeat of Syt. K. M. Munshi and success of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Seth Shivdas has been an old and ardent supporter of the school of thought represented by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. A vote given to him will be a vote for the Interim Ministry. The Congress Working Committee has strongly condemned the action of Mr. K. F. Nariman under the belief that some of his indirect acts were responsible for the defeat of Mr. K. M. Munshi. The Bombay public has a right to demand explanation of the officials of the B. P. C. C. for supporting the candidature of Seth Shivdas Chapsi who was directly responsible for the defeat of Mr. Munshi. From the Congress point of view, however, Mr. Hakim Darbar deserves your full support. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai will have to admit this.

Of course from party point of view Mr. Hatim Darbar is an undesirable person, because he did not support the Ishvarbhai incident and the like actions of some of the officials of the B. P. C. C.

The fight is between Mr. Hatim Darbar and Seth Shivdas Chapsi. Personally I have no quarrel with Seth Shivdas. Hardly twice or thrice in my life have I had occasion to speak to this gentleman. But as a Congressman I cannot support him, nor should he be supported by any other Congressmen, let alone the office-bearers of the B. P. C. C. Every one wants to know the reasons which have prompted the heads of the City Congress organisation to support Shivdas Chapsi.

Recently, I stated that the present officials of the B. P. C. C. are anxious to keep the offices in their hands by all possible means, so that incidents like Ishwarbhai's may not be brought before the public in their true colours. Subsequent events have proved my worst fears. The Congressmen of the City are by now well aware that the ballot boxes of the present President and Secretary of the B. P. C. C. contained bundles of bogus voting papers for which no explanation is forthcoming. On the top of these actions, efforts are now being openly made to support the candidature of a person who by word and action has tried to discredit the Congress and its life and soul of Mahatma Gandhi.

Voters of Mandvi Ward—You must refuse to be bullied. Realise the value of your vote and do justice to the Congress by electing Dr. Anklesaria, Dr. Vora, Seth Bhavanji Arjun Khimji, Mr. Nirbheram Popat and Mr. Hatim Darbar.

MR. JUSTICE JAYAKAR IN BOMBAY

Congratulatory Function In His Honour On January 8

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Hon. Mr. Justice M. R. Jayakar, who arrived in Bombay today from New Delhi is to be publicly congratulated on January 8 by the Marathi speaking public of Bombay for his elevation to the judgeship of the Federal Court.

The programme of the function includes presentation of an address, Mr. Jayakar's reply, a dinner party and a musical concert. The function will be held at the Samudra Mahal palace of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior. Any Marathi speaking person is welcome to join the Reception Committee, Rs. 10 being the fee.

His Highness the Raja of Sangli will preside over the function.

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Bombay Citizens' Committee will be held today (Saturday), at Mr. A. H. Gadre's Office, Krishna Cinema, at 7 p.m.

SCIENCE DELEGATES HONOURED

Govt. Of India's Luncheon Party

NEW DELHI, Dec. 24.

"This is an event of national honour. Never before Scientists of such distinction had visited India. Their visit would live in our memory and serve as inspiration to every scientific worker whose efforts will live and endure," said Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary to the Education Department, Government of India, in the course of his welcome address at the Maidens Hotel this afternoon where the Government of India had arranged a luncheon party in honour of the Science Congress Delegation, both British and Foreign.

Sir James Jeans replying on behalf of the delegation thanked the Government of India for their hospitality. He said that they admired India very much and hoped to come again. He thought that foreign scientists might gain some advantage from their contact with Indian scientists.

The Science Delegation visited the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute this morning and were entertained by Sir Shah Sulaiman.

They leave for Dehra Dun tomorrow night to visit the Forest Research Institute.—United Press.

Who Said "the Weaker Sex"?

Bonnie Bride SHANTA APTE, tricked into marriage with aging Lawyer DATEY, has a small (four-foot) domestic argument (!) with "Step-Son" RAJAH NENE, and yet they call Woman the WEAKER Sex!

12TH WEEK "THE UNEXPECTED"
HINDI ..... "DUNIYA—NA—MANE?"
Daily: 5, 8, 10-30 p.m.; Sat., Sun., Holidays, 2 p.m.
KRISHNA
TALKIES: ..... CHARNI ROAD

Bombay's Verdict!

Fair Bombay has given out her verdict that "Duniya-Kya-Hai?" is the Greatest High-Class Picture, at once most entertaining & Instructive, worth seeing along with families, by the unsurpassed patronage of her 1,25,000 Citizens, men and women of every community—even Europeans—during the last 43 days!

Continuous 44th Day!

The Charm of Indian Screen

LALITA PAVAR

Enjoy X'mas by seeing "DUNIYA-KYA-HAI?"

It Gives You Immense PLEASURE with INSTRUCTION to see "DUNIYA KYA HAI?"

Running Non-Stop 7 Seventh WEEK!

Starring
LALITA PAVAR
INDIRA WADKER
MADHAV KALE

"DUNIYA KYA HAI?" Film Competition No. 2. Cash Prizes Rs. 250

Period Extended upto 5th Jan. 1938 by public request.

To-morrow Morning at 10.
"THREE MUSKETEERS"
English Picture

THE GREATEST HIGH-CLASS PICTURE
"DUNIYA KYA HAI?"
The 'ROYAL' Release Based on
TOLSTOY'S "RESURRECTION"
HAS SO FAR ENTERTAINED 125,000 CITIZENS OF BOMBAY!
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW MATINEES AT 2-30 P.M.
Daily 3 Shows at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
MAJESTIC
CINEMA, GIRGAON.
Attend the Matinees to avoid Rush!

FOURTH
GLORIOUS WEEK!
THE NEW WORLD OF DIVINE LOVE IS BORN BY HIS POEMS SUBLIME!

Direction Sjt. DEVKI BOSE
Music By: Sjt. R. C. BORAL

A Soul-Stirring Melodrama of Sublime Love Inspired By Vidyapati's Poems!

NEW THEATRES LTD. (Calcutta)'s
Greatest of all Screen spectacles ever produced!

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● Here's every inspired touch of film-craft that goes to make NEW THEATRES to make a melodrama of high water-mark in the world of Indian Movies!
● "VIDYAPATI" — They say, has re-discovered that famous genius — DEVKI BOSE after two years — wherein he displays all his screen-calibre — which tops all his previous successes!
★

VIDYAPATI

Drawing Crowds at
THE ROXY
New Queen's Road

TIME:
5-15, 8, 10-45. Friday, Saturday, Sunday and X'mas Holidays at 2-30 P. M.

The Poet who showed the world the way to Redemption!
Craftfully portrayed by PAHARI SANYAL
with
★ KANANBALA, ★ CHHAYADEVI,
★ PRITHVIRAJ, ★ K. C. DEY,
★ LEELA DESAI, ★ RAMPYARI,
★ NEMO, ★ MD. ISAQUE.

Remember! It's a KAPURCHAND LTD. RELEASE!

Baby's Nannie advised me to use this Talcum Powder

"One day I came home hot and tired after four strenuous sets of tennis—my skin felt hot and prickly all over. Nannie had just finished Baby's evening toilet, and as I was going in to the bathroom, she offered me baby's tin of Cuticura Talcum. I've never known anything so soothing—it is the finest talcum powder I've ever known—after strenuous exercise I ask for no better pick-me-up than a bath finished off with this talcum. The perfume alone made me love it at once—such a delicate, sweet fragrance."

It is because of its fineness and absolute purity that Cuticura Talcum is recommended by doctors and nurses for a baby's sensitive skin. And this is the reason why women find it a joy to use after bathing—or whenever the skin is chafed and feels tender. No other powder is so satiny smooth—it is like a cooling balm on a hot skin. And its sweet, refreshing fragrance perfumes the whole body long afterwards.

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WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

"A Blessing to Humanity"

Agents:—HERBERTSONS, LTD., Fort, Bombay.

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GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES OF STRAMONIUM

Recommended by medical authorities for immediate Relief of ASTHMA and BRONCHIAL troubles, Hay Fever, Laryngitis & Irritation of the air passages . . .

THEY REMOVE THE FEELING OF TIGHTNESS ACROSS THE CHEST & GIVE A RELIEF FROM GASPING FOR BREATH

AVAILABLE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

Xmas Eve Races At Mahaluxmi

Higgins Saddles First Three Home In Big Sprint

GODFREY HAS A STROKE OF LUCK

(By Our Racing Correspondent).

Doubles for trainers were a feature of Saturday's holiday racing. Roy Higgins and Godfrey were perhaps, the busiest men of the afternoon. The former had the rare distinction of saddling the first three home in the valuable Aga Shamshuddin Plate and as Fearless Prince had won the Kempton Park Plate earlier in the afternoon the Australian trainer made sure of his Christmas box.

Ted Godfrey won both divisions of the Queensland Plate with Bastion and Ticanto respectively, and would at last seem to have shaken off the ill-luck which had dogged him since the Poona Season.

There was plenty of excitement poked into the finish of the Aga Shamshuddin Plate for which some of our best class I sprinters sported silk. The betting assumed a wide range for the Handicapper had done his work well and the House of Lords wound up a week favourite at the bell. Titanium, Glanely and Argo's Heir engaged in a terrific struggle over the last furlong, the last-named triumphing by a head in the end with Glanely in the next best placing and Titanium third, three parts of a length away. Both winner and the runner-up are owned by Mr. A. C. Ardeshir, who is one of the biggest patrons of the sport on this side of India.

FEARLESS PRINCE COMES TO LIGHT.

Having failed over seven furlongs as recently as last Saturday, Fearless Prince was not seriously considered by the majority of backers in the Kempton Park Plate. Ridden differently this time the six-year-old son of Monarch stayed on resolutely to hold Bekorah on a close finish. Very well backed here Dr. Strabismus, also owned by Mr. Avasia, came from a long way back to snatch a minor placing from Swift Reynard, who must have been right there if ridden more judiciously.

Desperately contested the December Handicap resulted in dead-heat between Sir Amos and Havana II. Neither was as well backed as the Bahadur and Miss Grenville, who were unplaced. Havana II very capably handled by Obaid, had to run the gauntlet of an objection for boring lodged by the rider of Sir Amos, but this was overruled after a brief hearing.

Mr. E. F. Neilson's Bastion had a winning turn in the Queensland Plate Division, when he got up in time to short head Who's Who in the last stride. Gold Gallean was right there as expected, but was no match for the first two at the weights.

A late run brought Ticanto into prominence in Division II of the Queensland Plate. Mr. Fali Mehta's four-year-old can be labelled useful and now that he has struck winning form, should go on winning. Fred Stephens gave the winner a good run and is certain to improve on his placed effort. Twain not too well away, made up the lost ground in fine fashion to place third, but Rising Sun let down considerable following never at any stage shaping like the probable winner.

WINS IN EASY FASHION.

Al Muqbil—obviously a much fitter horse since he last competed—won the Sion Plate in easy fashion from Firpo and Bushboos. Burn had him behind the pacemaker Dilawar from the barrier rise and taking the lead a furlong from home, easily dealt with the challenge of Firpo who was too late on the scene to be a real danger.

Splendidly consistent Rathlorn shouldered her welter weight successfully in the Punjab Plate wherein she held the speedy Resolve by half a length and as she was good favourite, her success was of the popular variety.

Backers made the correct picking when installing Wahid al Iraq the favourite in the Mosul Plate, Division I. One of the best away on a most uneven start Ghista's five-year-old won easily from Hilal al Nusser and Saif al Nusser. Samavi—now the property of H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur—ran a poor sort of race, though it must be admitted that he did not get the proper assistance from the saddle. An objection against the winner for crossing was over-ruled.

Prince Hilal won Division II of the Mosul Plate in convincing style leaving behind the form he had shown in three recent essays. This free striding grey had scored fluently on the first day of the season, but his subsequent ineffective essays gave the impression that he had gone off. On Saturday Maxwell had him on a tight rein and won more easily than the official verdict would suggest. The place-getters were Fahad Beg and Al Rabi, both of whom are likely to improve with further racing.

THE MOSUL PLATE Div. I.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 1.500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's WAHID AL IRAQ, 9-1, Giblin, ... 1
Mr. Essa Sarsam's HILAL AL NUSSER, 8-10, F. Rehman.. 2
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's SAIF AL NUSSER, 8-1, K. Sheriff 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's SAMAVI, 8-1, Subjan 4

Won by: 1 1|2 lengths, 3 lengths, and 2 1|2 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 26 and Rs. 41 for places.

Did not run: Ya'arub Pasha 8-10, Sporting Prince 8-1, and Turkey 8-1.

Time: 1 minute, 40 4|5 seconds.

Winner trained by: D. D. Ghista.

Favourite: Wahid al Iraq.

THE PUNJAB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2.000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over.

Messrs Kay and G. Subharow's RATHLORN, 10-7, Brace ... 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RESOLVE, 9-0, Obaid, ... 2
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's NAUSHABA, 7-4, Bromley 3
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's TRAMONTANA, 7-7, B. McQuade 4

Won by: 1'2 length, 2 lengths, and 8 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 26 for win, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.

Did not run: Maharaja's Choice 8-11.

Time: 1 minute, 15 2|5 seconds.

Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

Favourite: Rathlorn.

THE MOSUL PLATE Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250.

Messrs M. H. and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL, 8-8, Maxwell 1
Mr. Manton's FAHAD BEG, 8-8, Burn 2
Mr. Jarulla Ahmad's AL RABI, 8-10, E. Britt 3
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN, 8-8, Forsyth 4

Won by: 1 1|4 lengths, 4 lengths, and 4 lengths.

First tote paid Rs. 71 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 21 and Rs. 24 for places.

All ran.

Time: 1 minute, 36 4|5 seconds.

Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

Favourites Fahad Beg and Ghazalan.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000. second Rs 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mr. F. H. Mehta's TICANTO 7-7, J. O'Neale 1
Messrs. A. M. Khairaz and W. M. Somasundaram's FRED STEPHENS 8-11 Burn .. 2
Mr . Diamond's GRENADIER 8-7 Bromley 3
H.H. The Maharani of Baroda's LUCULLUS 7-10 Selby 4

Won by neck, 1|2 length, neck.

All ran.

Time: 1min. 14 4|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 72 for win, Rs. 30 Rs. 22 and Rs. 27 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE DECEMBER HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

The Raja of Bobbili's SIR AMOS 9-1 Meekings 1*
Mrs. M. C. Patel and Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's HAVANA II 8-11 Obaid 1*

C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING

Matunga Boys At Azad Maidan Exhibition

A troupe of 20 boys of the C. V. O. Jain Boarding, Matunga, participated in the great variety entertainment organised in aid of the Bombay National Guards at the Azad Maidan Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition grounds on Thursday night. They provided band and flute music as a separate item of the programme, as also during the physical culture demonstrations. They received encores for their skill

BOMBAY GOVT. PEONS' UNION

(From A Correspondent)

The annual general meeting of the Government Peons' Union was held at the Madhao Maharaj Scindia Hall, Girgaum, on the 12th instant. Among those present were Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., (Central), Jamnadas Mehta, S. H. Jhabwalla, M.L.A, R. F. Gorwalla, and G. J. Mane. Mr. N. M. Joshi presided

After accepting the resignation of the retiring President, Rao Bahadur Aswale, the Secretary submitted the report and the balance sheet of the years 1934-37, which were duly passed. Then resolutions were moved urging the Bombay Government to give its due consideration to the memorial sent on behalf of the union and appealing to the Government of India to sanction and award pension equal to half average pay to the inferior staff of the departments under its control. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Vice-President: Mr. S. H Jhabwalla, General Secretary: Mr. G. J. Mane, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. N. G. Rane.

Mrs. A. Svamvur's HOW'S THAT 9-0 B. McQuade .. 3
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's MISS GRENVILLE 8-0 Burn .. 4

Not Run: Rathlorn, Cherry Ripe.

*Dead-heat

Won by Dead-heat, 2 lengths 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 14 3|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 34 on Sir Amos and Rs. 41 on Havana II for win, Rs. 21, Rs. 24 and Rs. 29 for places

Winners trained by M. Ali Asker and Mr. M. C. Patel.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. R. Higgins's FEARLESS PRINCE 8-13 Maxwell .. 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BEKORAH 7-4 E. Britt 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS 7-11 Evans 3
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's SWIFT REYNARD 8-1 Marrable 4

All ran.

Won by short-head. 2 1|2 lengths short-head.

Time: 1min. 40 2|5secs.

Tote paid Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 26 Rs. 46 and Rs. 29 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,400, third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's AL MUQBIL 8-7 Burn 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's FIRPO 8-12 Evans 2
Mr. D. D. Chawan's BUSHBOOS 7-11 Gethin 3
Messrs. M. H. & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's DILAWAR 7-12 Maxwell 4

All ran.

Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 22 Rs. 16 and Rs. 30 for places.

Winner trained by M. Ryan.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 2,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ARGO'S HEIR 7-9 Meekings 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY 7-9 Bromley 2
Mr. Diamond's TITANIUM 8-2 Maxwell 3
Messrs. Kay and J. E. Bain's HOUSE OF LORDS 8-2 Brace 4

Not run: Lyon's Mail.

Tote paid Rs. 48 for win, Rs. 42 Rs. 30 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Div I.—Distance 6 furlongs

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

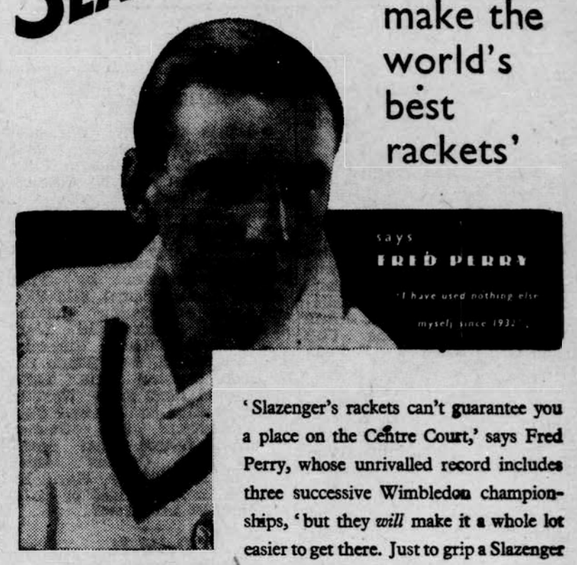
Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION 8-5 Selby 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's WHO'S WHO 8-5 R. Bell 2
The Raja of Bobbili's GOLD GALLEON 8-2 Meekings 3
Mr. Diamond's PLYMOUTH 9-4 Maxwell 4

Not run: Struggs Hill.

Tote paid Rs. 96 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 28 and 19 for places.

Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

'SLAZENGERS make the world's best rackets'



'Slazenger's rackets can't guarantee you a place on the Centre Court,' says Fred Perry, whose unrivalled record includes three successive Wimbledon championships, 'but they *will* make it a whole lot easier to get there. Just to grip a Slazenger in your hand makes you feel points to the good, and, when you feel like that, better tennis is just a matter of course.'

20 WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONSHIPS (men's singles) HAVE BEEN WON WITH

'SLAZENGER' 'FRED PERRY' 'QUEEN'S' 'METEOR' 'VICTORY'

SLAZENGER'S Rackets

The 'SLAZENGER' BALL (selected for the Championships, Wimbledon, and the Challenge Round of the Davis Cup, 1937)

AVAILABLE FROM ALL SLAZENGER'S OFFICIAL STOCKISTS IN INDIA AND BURMA

GERM FREE when it reaches you!

Dr. West's *Water-proofed* **TOOTHBRUSH**

UNTOUCHED BY HUMAN HANDS

- Made with the world's costliest bristles
- Water-proofed — cannot get soggy and fail to clean tooth
- Your choice of 10 gem-like colours

Distributors: Dodge & Seymour, Ltd. 3 Wittet Road, Bombay

SHAPE ORIGINATED BY DR. WEST'S

Cleans the tooth inside, outside and between

SEALED IN A GLASS TUBE

COLLECTOR'S THREAT TELLS

'Parle's Use Of Nala For Sullage Water And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, December 24.

Within the last decade the suburb of Andheri has expanded to double its previous size, but there is absolutely no provision for the disposal of the sullage water of the town. A natural water course has been running through the town and about five years back the storm water was only passing through it. The house-owners seeing that the Municipality was not going to take action, if they diverted their sullage water into this nala, began to use this water course as a dumping ground.

Until recently the Municipality was also diverting its market water drain to the 'nala'. Thus the storm water-drain is being used as an open gutter for the sullage water of the town.

The public residing on the sides of this nala strongly protested to the Collector, the Commissioner and to the Director of Public Health for this misuse by the Municipality and all these officers visited the site more than once. Various schemes were formulated and suggested by these officers to the Municipality, but it found fault with each of these schemes and is continuing as before.

COLLECTOR'S THREAT TELLS

The Collector has therefore, threatened the Municipality with intervention, if it failed to satisfactorily settle the problem.

On account of this threat a meeting of the residents concerned was held last night and the Sanitary Committee placed before the meeting the Collector's recommendation, wherein he has suggested that the house-owners should be asked to store their sullage water in specially erected cess-pools, and the Municipality should make adequate arrangement for clearing these cess-pools. Various suggestions were received from the public and the chairman assured them that the Committee was deliberating upon these suggestions and an urgent action would be taken to redress the grievance.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margasirsna Vad 8, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 21, 1356
Parsi: Tir 21, 1307
Hightide: 5-09; 18-29
Lowtide: 12-02; 23-56
Sunrise: 7h. 9m.
Sunset: 6h. 9m.
Christmas Day: Bank holiday.
Festival Cricket between Nayudu's and Deodhar's teams at Hindu Gymkhana Grounds.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

ALADHIA—Mr. Chhabildas Laxmidas Bhimji of Bhimji Ravji expired yesterday afternoon. The Uthamna ceremony will take place at his residence, Laxmi-Nivas, Napeansea Road, on Sunday the 26th instant at 3-0 p.m. (B.T.).

BYCULLA FLAG SALUTATION

The Monthly Flag Salutation will be performed to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at Love Lane, Tarabaug under the presidentship of Sjt. R. K. Achrekar.

AT GHATKOPAR

Under the auspices of Ghatkopar Taluka Congress Committee a flag salutation will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

AT BHULESHWAR

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee the monthly flag salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. at the Committee Office, Chottalal Bhuwan Kalbadevi Road.

AT VILE PARLE

The monthly flag salutation of Vile Parle Congress Committee will be postponed on account of delegates' election to-morrow (Sunday) if it cannot be held at the place of the election.

LATE DEWAN BAHADUR G. S. RAO

Under the auspices of the Arya Exelsior League a public condolence meeting in memory of the late Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the City High School Hall, Thakurdwar.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS

A special general meeting of the members of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee which was postponed will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. at the Committee Office Chhotalal Bhuvan Kalbadevi Road.

TRAVANCOREANS MEET

A meeting of the Travancoreans will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m. at King George High School Dadar to congratulate H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore and his mother H. H. the Maharani Sethu Parwathibai on their being conferred the degrees of D. Litt. by the Andhra University. Mr. N. J. Nair will preside.

THANA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION

The sixth annual X'Mas Tree and sports will be held on Christmas Day in the Parish Church Compound at 3 p.m. J. F. Paisley Esq., I.S.E., Executive Engineer, Thana will preside.

The members of the Asson will be "At Home" to Mr. Paisley at the Town Hall after the sports.

'F' WARD FLAG SALUTATION

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee the monthly National Flag Salutation will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on the open Maidan, B.D.D. Cement Chawls, Sewri, near Railway Station. Mrs. Jhinabhai P. Joshi (M.L.A), President of the Committee, will unfurl the flag, when Sjt. Kashiprasad Sinh, Dr. Kokam, Messrs. S. V. Redkar, K. Vithal Rao, G. A. Todankar and others will speak.

MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Mr. S. G. Savant writes:—

Shet Marutirao Borade, Mr. V. B. Naik, Shet Shivram Sakharam Fulwalle, Shet Vithalrao Khedekar are delegates from Bombay to The All-India Maratha Educational Conference to be held at Jath on 25th and 26th instant, under the presidentship of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"King Soloman's Mines" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Thin Ice" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Make a Wish" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Double Fedding" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Cain and Mabel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee today and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Lloyds of London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show to-day and to-morrow at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"The Charge of the Light Brigade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show to-day and to-morrow at 10 a.m.
PLAZA—"May Time" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 3-30 p.m.

ALL FAITHS LEAGUE

Maulvi Fazal Mehefuzal Haq Ilmi of Delhi will deliver a public lecture on 'Reincarnation' at the Arya Samaj Mandir, Matunga, to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

KAKA SAHEB KALELKAR

Kaka Saheb Kalelkar, President-elect of the 4th All-India Children's Gathering, will arrive at Victoria Terminus Station, to-day (Saturday), by Calcutta Mail at 7-40 a.m.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Secretary of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition Azad Maidan requests all members of the National Guards to be present at the Exhibition at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.	Arrival. H.M.
Monday	7-15	17-45
Thursday	7-15	17-45
Saturday	7-15	17-45

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I have received several telegrams and letters from my relations, friends and acquaintances giving me condolences on the sudden death of my wife; it being impossible for me to reply every one personally I thank them all publicly. Chottalal Kalidas Butala, Income Tax Officer, Broach.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay National Guards writes.

The members and recruits of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present in full uniform at the Municipal Play-Ground, behind Chinch Bunder Post Office, Mandvi, at 7 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday), to do the election work. They are also requested to bring all the unsold ticket books, which are with them on that day.

BAND AT THE SIR P. MEHTA GARDEN, MALBAR HILL

The Ex-Service Town Band (I.A.) will play under the directorship of Mr. E. Strip, a programme of Music at the Sir P. Mehta Garden, Malbar Hill to-day (Saturday), commencing at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Kunishima Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 28th instant instead of as previously notified.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The monthly Flag Salutation under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be performed to-morrow (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.), when Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, the Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., will unfurl the National Flag.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr H.M	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from October 1, 1937:—

Trains	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujerat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	13 35	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
"The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee" daily except on Mondays	10 58	
"The Flying Ranee" Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
"The Flying Ranee" Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
"The Flying Ranee" Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
The Flying Ranee daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh the great vocalist and violinist and his party will give a recital in the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition at Azad maidan to-day (Saturday) at at 9 p.m.

A. I. Children's Gathering

Kaka Kalelker To Preside Over To-day's Function In City

The General Secretary, 4th All-India Children's Gathering writes:—

The 4th All-India Children's Gathering begins to-day (Saturday). About 700 delegates will be arriving by trains and boats from various parts of India. The delegates will have an informal meeting at their camps at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). There will be a Flag Salutation at the Azad Maidan at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) The opening of the Exhibition will also be performed at 5 p.m (S.T.) by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi M.L.A. The Sessions will begin in a specially erected pandal at 6 p.m. (S.T.) where the Hon. Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal will deliver welcome address. Kaka Saheb Kalelkar will preside.

The variety entertainments by local children being a very nice programme of dance, drama, music, etc, etc., will start at 7 p.m. (S.T.)

To-morrow Sunday, December 26, the delegates will go out for an excursion.

The open sessions will again begin at 6-15 p.m. at the Azad Maidan, where Syt Gijubhai Badheka, Shm. Parvati Gidwani, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. P. B. Charvani, Miss R. S. Naidu, Mr. F. J. Ginwala and others are expected to speak.

The variety entertainment programme, quite a different one from Saturday's will also be staged from 7-15 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T.)

TO-DAY SATURDAY'S PROGRAMME

Reception of the President 7-40 a.m.
Presidents Procession 7-50 a.m. to 10-30 a.m.
Bath 11 a.m.
Lunch 12-30 p.m.
Introduction of Delegates 2-30 to 4 p.m.
Tiffin 4 p.m.
Flag Salutation 4-30 p.m.
Opening of the Exhibition 5 p.m.
Opening of the Sessions 6 p.m.
Variety entertainment (By Local Children) 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Dinner 9-30 p.m.
Lights out 11 p.m

KEEN CONTEST AT THANA

(From A Correspondent.)

Election to the Haripura Congress on behalf of the Thana-Bhiwandi constituency takes place to-morrow (Sunday). Messrs. Kantilal Nagindas and S. A. Tendulkar have withdrawn their candidature in favour of Sjt. D. M. Nadkarni. Now the contest will be between Mr. D. M. Nadkarni and Swami Anand. Mr. D. M. Nadkarni is the President of the Salsett Taluka Congress Committee.

DADAR DESHASTHA RIGVEDI BRAHMIN SANGH

(From A Correspondent.)

The Deshastha Rigwedi Brahman Sangh of Dadar met on 19th inst. and decided to undertake immediately the collection of information about:

The businessmen as also the educated unemployed youths of the community.

Full details of marriageable brides and bridegrooms of the community and to start a Co-operative Bank.

RASHTRA BHASHA EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha writes:—

The ensuing Rashtra Bhasha Examinations of the Hindi Prachar Sabha, the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha will be held in the second week of Feb. 1938. Intending candidates should send their application forms, in the prescribed form, together with fees to the office of the Sabha on or before 10th January 1938.

The application forms can be had free from the Sabha Office, Adenwala Mansion, adjacent to Wilson College, Choupatty, Bombay.

MR. GANPATISHANKER'S APPEAL

Mr. Ganpatishanker N. Desai writes:

It is really surprising to find that some 10 to 15 ballot slips, attached together, were found in my ballot box. Public knows that neither I nor Mr. Bhulabhai will do this. This must have been done either by an over enthusiastic man or by a friend in disguise. Be what it may, it has certainly harmed the cause of the Congress. May I, therefore, earnestly request such misguided person to confess his guilt and save the fair name of the Congress.

I, in the meantime can only promise that this act of omission will be leniently looked for and I will do my best to see that he is pardoned for this by the parties concerned.

Gunga To Meet Hamida

Big Bouts At Khadi And Swadeshi Exhibition

What may be regarded as one of the most thrilling bouts will be witnessed at the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition, Azad Maidan, on Sunday (to-morrow), when Gunga Pahelwan of Lahore, will meet Hamida, Gama's disciple.

GUNGA IN THE RING

Gunga Pahelwan needs no introduction to Indian Wrestling fans; Gama and Gunga have been the household words in India for many years now.

The Muslim Mass Contact Committee have now provided another opportunity for thousands of citizens to witness high class wrestling by scientific exponents of the great Indian Art.

TO-DAY.

Before meeting Hamida, however, Gunga will fight Tennyson, a wrestler from the United States of America. This bout will be held this (Saturday) evening at 6-30 p. m., at the Azad Maidan and thus the public will have a good opportunity of seeing India's veteran wrestler in the ring in Bombay.

Besides this, several disciples of Gama and Gunga are participating in to-day's programme, which will be thoroughly enjoyable.

Prof. Tej Rajendra Singh will give his musical programme at 9 p.m., to-day at the Exhibition grounds.

TO-DAY'S BOUTS.

The following is the wrestling programme:

AT 6-30 P. M.

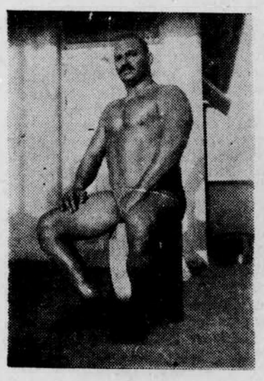
Gunga the great wrestler v. Tennyson.

Gulam Mahamad of Bijnor v. Sankar Sivatarkar of Satara.

Sohansing Gunga's party v. Jawalasing (International Wrestler).

Samma of Gama's disciple v. Jasavant Junurkar.

Dinmahamaad Sing (Radhanpore) v. Butta.



Gunga the wrestler from Lahore will meet Hamida the disciple of Gama at 6-30 p.m. to-morrow.

Rates:—Rs. 1-2; Rs. 2-4; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 5-12; Rs. 11-8.

SUNDAY'S BOUTS.

Gunga of Lahore v. Hamida (Disciple of Gama).

Sadiq (disciple of Gama) v. Ramumali of (Kolhapur).

Husenbux (Gunga's brother) v. Laldin of Manawadar.

Mahamaddin (Gama's party) v. Yadav of Poona.

Shoansing (Gama's party) v. Jamala of Manawadar.

Rates:—Rs. 2-4; Rs. 3-6; Rs. 5-12; Rs. 11-8; Rs. 17-4.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

To-night the Colwad Dramatic Union, of Bandra is to stage their 24th. Annual Variety Entertainment in St. Stanislaus High School Compound. This is to be presided over by His Grace The Most Rev. Thomas D. Roberts, S. J., Archbishop of Bombay.

The programme consists of English, Marathi, Konkani, Spanish, Russian, and Italian songs and duets.

BANDRA DANCE.

Suburban dance lovers could note that the Rest Ranwar Club of Bandra is to hold their annual dance to-night at their tennis courts, in the St. Sebastian Colony.

This dance is scheduled to start at 9-30 p. m. and will wind up at 5 a. m. This promises to be a huge success, for I am told over a hundred tickets have already been sold.

THANA FUNCTION.

Down Thana side the Catholic Association is to hold their annual X'Mas Tree and Sports in the Parish Church Compound. The Sports are scheduled to start at 3 p. m. when many interesting events will be gone through. Mr. J. F. Paisley, Executive Engineer, P. W. D. Thana is to preside.

After the sports Mr. Paisley, will be given an "At Home" by the members of the Association at the Town Hall.

SANTA CRUZ DANCE.

The other dance that promises to draw large crowds is the one to be held at Santa Cruz, to-night. This is being held at the tennis courts of the Wellington Catholic Gymkhana.

Two bands are to be in attendance and this I understand is to be a non-stop dance.

WHIST DRIVE AND SOCIAL.

Besides these functions the Ex-Students Association of St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, is to hold a whist drive followed by a social to-morrow in their school hall.

PILGRIM-CUM-PICNIC.

To-morrow, I am sure will find crowds of Suburbanites making for the Chapel of St. Jerome, on the crest of a small hillock at Kashi, along Ghodbunder Road.

This festival is famous for its crowds of pilgrims like Mount Poinsur, and here too the pilgrims after fulfilling their duties picnic under the shades of mango groves.

Air Mail Timings

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONON

Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.

	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	of posting at G.P.O
Tuesday	8 p.m.
Thursday	8 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery
Tuesday	6 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O
Wednesday	8 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure. H. M.	Arrival H.M.
Monday	7-15	17-45
Thursday	7-15	17-45

American Journalist's Lecture

The Secretary of the Congress Socialist party writes:—

Mr. John Gunther the famous American Journalist and author of Inside Europe will deliver a public lecture under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party on Wednesday January 5, at 6-30 p.m.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will preside.

Admission will be by tickets of Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4 Tickets will be available from Monday 27th instant from the office of the Congress Socialist Party, Congress House, and the "Congress Socialist" 139 Meadows Street. The place of the lecture will be announced later.

CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM "B" WARD

Mandvi Election To Be Held To-morrow

The General Secretaries, B.P.C.C. write:—

The postponed delegates' elections from 'B' (Mandvi) Ward will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at the Municipal Play Ground, Chinch Bunder Road, behind Chinch Bunder Post Office, Mandvi. The hours of the polling are between 8 to 12 in the forenoon and 2 to 6 in the afternoon.

BHAGWAT-GEETA JAYANTI MAHOTSAWA

The Secretary of the Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathashala writes:—

Under the auspices of Seth Matubhai Kasanbhai, Adhyatma Sanskrit Vidyalaya Shrimad Bhagwat-Geeta Mahotsawa was observed in Bombay at Madhav Baug from 14th December to 20th December, for 7 days.

On this auspicious occasion Swami Shri Dev-Nayak Acharya, High Priest of Ramanuj Sampradaya presided. Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya delivered two lectures, one on 'Mayawad' and the other on 'Swadharma and Bhakti' contained in the Gita Shastra.

Mr. Ambalal Jani gave his lecture on 'Karma, Upasana and Dnyana.

Shastri Motirambhai Kalyanji, Acharya of Shri Mumbadevi Pathashala, spoke on Mamekam Sharanam Vrija.

What More Could You Wish For...
than the wonder boy of melody in a heart stirring tale of the great Maine Woods, bursting with tunes by the famous composer, OSCAR STRAUS
Bobby BREEN and Basil RATHBONE in Make a Wish
with MARION CLAIRE
Henry Armetta · Ralph Forbes
Leon Errol · Donald Meek
Herbert Rawlinson
Leonid Kinskey
Directed by KURT NEUMANN
Asso. producer, EDWARD GROSS
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1937

"DISGRACE TO POLICE"

The severe strictures passed by Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid of the Lahore High Court on the conduct of the police in a murder case deserve to be seriously considered by the Government and the police officers concerned. The facts of the case are briefly as follows: Kiroo, a watchman at a coffee shop in the Rawalpindi military lines, while being interrogated by the police in a burglary case, was so mercilessly beaten by them that in despair and in defence he turned upon his assailants and fatally stabbed a police constable. Charged with murder, Kiroo was sentenced to transportation for life by the Session Judge, who held that the accused's right of self-defence had not been established. On appeal however, the High Court Justices acquitted the appellant on the plea that the right of defence was "overwhelmingly proved." Their Lordships observe: "We are satisfied that the knife, which under the circumstances, we consider Kiroo to have been fortunate to have found, was used by him in the extremity of his despair and in the belief that the only way to free himself from the intolerable persecution, to which he was being subjected, was to kill his persecutors....In our opinion he was justified—if ever a man was justified—in using any weapon he could obtain to defend himself."

Police Torture

Not only do the Judges declare that the right of defence has been established but they even regret that such a right "cannot be exercised more frequently" "It might have a more salutary effect "they say, "than the protests of this Court in making those responsible for the discipline and conduct of the police in the investigation of crime take more rigorous steps to stop such cruel and cowardly practices." We have to quote at some length from the judgment as such cases and the court's protests deserve wider publicity than they generally receive. The commonness of police torture is indicated by an intriguing feature of the case in question which the Judges themselves have noted and on which they comment in the following terms: "The 'interrogation' or in plain language, torture, of Kiroo took place without the slightest attempt to conceal it. It was to all intents and purposes in public; many persons witnessed it. "The inference to be drawn is that the police thought they had nothing to conceal, or that torturing suspects was to them a normal procedure. It is often contended in this Court that the 'interrogation' of suspects in this Province in the manner proved in this case is frequently employed. The fact that torture was used openly in this case appears to us to give some foundation for this grave charge and it is a most serious criticism of those whose duty it is to see that the police carry out investigations in accordance with the law."

Government's Duty

Frightfully common as police tortures are, it is unfortunate that only a few cases come before a court and fewer can be actually proved. One reason for this is that most people are afraid of giving evidence against the police lest they themselves be victimised. In the case in question a European Pipe-Major happened to see the torture and was in a position to give evidence without fearing the police. Secondly, as the Lahore Justices point out, "it is notorious that there are several methods of torture which do not leave any trace." But whether cases of torture are actually proved or not, the public are convinced that the method of "investigation" though torture is extremely common in every province. The Lahore Justices have reason to observe: "We are satisfied that this method of investigation does exist. It is a disgrace to the police force and a dangerous obstacle to the administration of justice which it brings into open contempt. It can and must be stopped. In this case a Scottish Pipe-Major gave an order that the torture should be stopped; Government can do the same and is in a better position to see such an order carried into effect." Government can certainly stop this disgraceful practice and we trust Congress Governments will take the lead in this matter.

This Day

To-day the Christians celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Jesus Christ, acknowledged even by followers of other religions and atheists to be one of the greatest men of all times who left behind him an indelible mark on the history of the world. The son of Nazareth was more than the founder of a new religion. He was the upholder of a new ideal which the world needed then as it needs it to-day—the ideal of Peace. The Peace which Jesus conceived was not merely a negative quality implying absence of struggle, elimination of all forms of exploitation, the renunciation of the sword as an arbiter between peoples and nations. His ideal had an even more important positive aspect inasmuch as he dreamt of a world in which equality of human beings was established, on a basis of brotherhood, in which men and women lived and worked in harmonious co-operation, where every one was motivated not by selfishness or greed but by love and a common desire to attain the ultimate human goal of physical, mental and spiritual perfection. As one thinks of these great values which Christ placed before the world, one cannot help noting the glaring contrast provided by the actions of these who claim to be his followers. There is much truth in the aphorism that if to-day Christ came down to earth he would not be able to recognize the Christians. Nor, perhaps, would the Christian world be able to concede to its Saviour the privileges of a "civilized" man! So far has Christendom moved from the path of Christ that a quotation from his words sounds a mockery in the modern world. "Thou shalt not kill!", comes the voice of Christ from across the centuries and finds a mocking echo in the graveyards of Flanders, the ruins of Abyssinia, of Spain, of China. Mass murder, indeed, has been organized on an unprecedented scale by Christian nations and even this Christmas finds the armaments factories of the world working over-time in preparation for another Armageddon to which the world seems to be heading recklessly. In Spain one sees what has been described as the grand rehearsal of this final holocaust. It is tragic to think that Franco's hordes carry on this killing business in the name of the Christian Church and with the support of the pontiff of Rome. The ruthless colonial exploitation by Imperialism is again the contribution of Christian nations. And while Christ said that it would be easier for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to pass through the gates of heaven, his followers have proved themselves ardent worshippers of Mammon, glorifying capitalism and the acquisition of wealth by a sordid system of economic exploitation of the masses.

It is an edifying contrast between precept and practice. But it was not Christ's fault that his teachings should have been misunderstood, misrepresented and distorted to uphold their very antithesis. That has been the inevitable misfortune of almost all great spiritual leaders—of Krishna, of Buddha, of Zoraster, of Mohamed, of Christ. But his ideal—which in one form or another has been upheld by all great teachers of mankind—shall not die. If his own followers forget it, others shall uphold it. Mahatma Gandhi's practical interpretation of the doctrine of non-violence has already roused the conscience of true Christians and pacifists all the world over. There is yet hope for us. And the Christians, with the numerical strength and material resources that they enjoy, can still help in the creation of a better world, if instead of devoting the Christmas day entirely to frivolities like drinking and dancing, they gave some thought to the great ideals which the Saviour propounded. While wishing our Christian readers, therefore, a happy Christmas we make to them an appeal—live upto Christ!

WORLD OF FINANCE

Random Jottings

(By "TODARMAL.")

As far as the local Stock Exchange is concerned the year is over and as a result of the year's trading one has to describe a vivid picture when fortunes were made during the early part of the year and lost during the later half. At the beginning of the year there was robust bullish feeling and under the armament programme all exchanging was making rapid upward strides and prices reached considerably higher levels during March and Tata Steel Dfd. shares were quoted at Rs. 2,280 on the 18th day of March, which was the highest level reached during the history of the concern. There was a mad rush of buyers, and professional operators allowed the market to burn like the blazing fires of a volcanic eruption. But there came a sudden crash and by the end of April prices declined to Rs. 1230.

Steady Decline.

There was extensive unloading and forced selling on behalf of weak parties and fortunes were lost in no time and there were several failures. The decline was overdone and was followed by steady markets, and with reduced speculative activity there were small fluctuations in prices and nearly half of the decline was overcome by July. But the steady decline in the steel output once again checked bullish enthusiasm and prices fluctuated within trading limits and finally reached the level of Rs. 1787 in October, and since then there had been a steady decline and during the first week of the month there was a mild panic and prices collapsed to Rs. 1,110. A small rally followed but the market closed on Thursday with a feeling of uncertainty.

Textile Mills.

Thus while we have a gloomy tale on one side regarding the steel shares, there is a bright spot in the cotton textile industry prompted by Sino-Japanese tension. There were falling imports of cloth from Japan and our mills were called upon to supply the need of the country and there was a fairly good export demand. This state resulted in day and night working of most of the mills and some of the mills were even working three shifts. Such a booming state resulted in active buying of mill shares and prices soared high but fears of strikes and possibility of increase in the wages damped bullish feeling and most of the improvement is lost.

Public Utility Concerns.

Hydro-Electric shares which are generally held by investors got a severe setback on the mention of nationalisation of Utility concerns in the Budget speech of the Finance Minister to the Bombay Government and these shares also steadily declined under unloading and Tram shares suffered the most. Bank shares were quiet with scattered selling and Insurance shares did not register any improvement.

Reckless Speculation.

From this it will be seen that the year under review was one of reckless speculation and instead of maintaining stable markets the Exchange was allowed to be used for speculative ventures, many innocent outside operators met with extensive losses, and although the Government has before it the report of the Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, no action to check reckless speculation is taken and the report seems to have been shelved. Thus both stock exchange authorities and the Government may be said to be responsible for the disastrous consequences. The facilities of forward trading are misused day after day by professional speculators, and unless this evil is effectively checked there will be no safety of capital and there can be no industrial progress. Private capital counts a long way in the industrial progress of a country and unless it is guarded against the activities of manipulators, no popular Government can ever think of economic progress. Thus the dealings on the local Stock Exchange need effective check and to this end the Enquiry Committee has recommended either fortnightly clearings or adoption of Margin System. But it seems that when every individual interested in the share business looks after

(Continued on Page 17.)

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES

We saw in our first article that the agriculturist in India, especially in forest districts, has from time immemorial depended upon the forests for his agricultural requirements such as green-leaf manure, dry leaf manure, timber for farm building and agricultural implements, grass for grazing, fuel for burning, etc. We saw further that under the operation of the Forest Act, large tracts formerly open to the villagers for communal purposes were mercilessly included in forests, thereby curtailing the area that served the cultivator's needs. And thirdly, the immemorial rights established by custom and usage were mostly extinguished and the rest turned into so-called privileges revocable at the pleasure of the Forest Department.

Policy Reversed

Having done this, the Forest Department began another process. It steadily curtailed the privileges left to the cultivators even in the altogether inadequate forest areas open to the exercise of privileges, which were hemmed in with so many irksome restrictions that in effect a large part of the benefit accruing from them is in practice denied to the agriculturist.

The Government policy started by saying that "the claims of cultivation were superior to the claims of the forest", that the "ease and contentment of the people was an object of greater solicitude than the realization of revenue from the forest" and finally ended by making the forest the supreme master with cultivation as its handmaid.

Inevitable Effects

The effects of such a policy on cultivation were well described by the late Sir William Hunter in his book "England's Work in India" some time after the passing of the Forest Act. He said:—

"In this way, both the two great sources of manure were cut off, viz. the ashes from the wood which they formerly burnt, and the ammonia and other volatile parts of the cow-dung which they now burn in place of timber. The lack of pasture and the substitution of cow manure for firewood are main factors in the exhaustion of the soil. If there were more stock there would be more manure, and the absence of firewood compels the people to use even the scanty droppings of their existing cattle for fuel. Under such circumstances, agriculture ceases to be the manufacture of food and becomes a mere spoliation of soil."

Minor Forests

The agriculturist's needs are simple. He has no eyes on the higher forests which in fact are of no use to him because by their distance they cannot serve his purpose. All that he wants is the return of the areas which were open to him for communal purposes being adjacent to his village, and which came to be included in the forests under the operation of the Forest Act. These areas are included under what are usually now known as Minor Forests.

The importance of the provision of an adequate area of "minor forest" to serve the agriculturist's needs, especially in forest districts like Kanara, can be realised from the fact that when in 1918-19, Mr. Tupper, the then Collector of Kanara, carried out a survey of one of the talukas of the district, it was found that "in 5 cases out of 6 where there was sufficient minor forest assigned for the exercise of privileges, the village had done well or had not done badly, but that where there was insufficient forest or none at all, the village had either deteriorated seriously or had been deserted and is now lying waste."

It is thus clear that to carry on cultivation on proper lines and on a profitable basis, the provision of an adequate area of minor forest for the agriculturist's use, is a necessary condition. It is not an easy matter to decide as to what constitutes an adequate area of minor forest and what scale in regard thereto may in general be adopted. In May 1919, Mr. Tupper, the then Collector of Kanara, Mr. Copleston and Mr. Ellis, both of whom rose to be Chief Conservators of Forests thereafter, together in a conference decided that in Kanara at least two acres of minor forest were necessary to one acre of wet land, the spice gardens requiring another scale for special reasons, namely 9 acres known as Bettas.

No Loss Of Revenue

It is not true to say that ample assignments of minor forests for the agriculturist's use would result in any loss of revenue to the Forest Department. It is only the high, thick forests that pay, while minor forests consisting mostly of scrub jungle are as a rule a source of loss to the Department. In 1919, the Conservator of Forests S. C. remarked that "minor forests were of no real value to the Forest Department but a source of much trouble."

These scrub jungles have been kept under the control and administration of the Forest Department for well-nigh sixty years, on the plea that the Department would be able to develop them so as to make them productive. So far no serious attempt has been made by the Forest Department to plant these areas and it is doubtful whether it would do anything in future in that direction or would even find it profitable to do so. The Chief Conservator of Forests in his report for 1921-22, observed:—"Hitherto forest officers in Kanara have been so much occupied with the exploitation and sale of timber that they have had little time to devote to plantations and other improvements of the forests in their charge."

The Remedy

In these circumstances, it would appear reasonable in the general interests of the country and of agriculture in particular to constitute the minor forest as agricultural forest and to release from the control of the Forest Department. Such an arrangement is bound to be of great assistance to forest development itself. A large number of Forest Officers have at present to devote the major part of their valuable time in the decision of cases and offences relating to the exer-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5.)

Some Remedies Suggested

By S. G. WARTY M. A.
II.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

INDIA'S DUTY TO CHINA

The fresh appeal made by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to offer "moral and spiritual allegiance" to the heroic fighters in China will find a responsive echo from the hearts of his countrymen. The bitter condemnation of the inhuman methods of warfare adopted by Japan to which the Poet gave expression in his anniversary address at the Shantiriketan Ashram is shared by every civilized person in the world. This unanimous denunciation, however, has unfortunately failed to deflect Japan even by an inch from her path of barefaced aggression, and while the dauntless heroism and fearlessness of the Chinese people may have their moral grandeur and abstract utility, as pointed out by Dr. Tagore, a realist feels truly apprehensive that the history of Abyssinia will be repeated in the Far East in the near future. What China is most in need of to-day is not merely moral sympathy but actual material support in money and munitions. We of a subject country may not be in a position to proffer such concrete help, but surely we can do our little bit by declaring a national economic boycott of Japan. One is afraid no active steps are being taken towards that end in spite of the lead given by the Congress President. Even the China Relief Fund inaugurated by the Mayor of Bombay, has met with a very meagre response so far. It is therefore incumbent upon us, if our words of sympathy at all mean anything, to implement the frequent appeals in action. An intensive countrywide propaganda for boycotting Japanese goods must be launched immediately to prove the genuineness of our fraternal feelings. That is the very least India can do to help a great sister nation in her hour of agony.

BROUGHT TO BOOK

Mr. W. B. Brett, Chief Secretary to the Bihar Government, who issued the other day an imperti-nent circular advising officers that an order from a Minister could be authentic only when signed by one of the permanent Secretaries, has done well to apologise to the Ministry. It was a poor defence that he issued the circular in his private capacity. In whatever capacity he acted, he ought to have consulted the Ministers before issuing any instructions about their orders. It was serious misconduct on his part to have issued instructions affecting their position but without their knowledge. However, as the Ministry is satisfied with his apology the matter may be left there for the present. It is well that the circular has been withdrawn and orders have been passed that no Secretary should issue any letter attempting to explain or interpret Government orders without reference to the Government. Serious notice should be taken of any breach of these orders.

ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S GATHERING

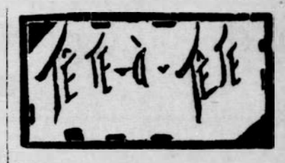
Truly has it been said that children are the citizens of to-morrow and anything that can help them to realize their fellowship with one another and their common bond with the country which has given them birth, is a real help in their upbringing. Bombay will have the honour of welcoming to-day hundreds of little guests of every caste and creed, hailing from various parts of the country, anxious to cultivate the acquaintance of its own little boys and girls. The Balkanji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, which had its birth in Sind over a decade ago and which had been organizing annual gatherings of children under its auspices, has made Bombay City the venue of its gathering this year and opens its festive week to-day at the Azad Maidan. Every parent and guardian of the city's children ought to enable his or her children to take an active interest in this unique festival.

A COURAGEOUS LEAD.

The order issued by the Madras Congress Cabinet that no conviction for any offence committed in furtherance of the non-co-operation or the civil disobedience movement shall hereafter constitute a bar to appointments in the public service is a welcome and courageous acknowledgment of a salutary principle. Political prisoners are as a rule impelled by the highest and most selfless motives in breaking the law of the land, and by no canons of justice can they be treated like ordinary felons as far as their civil and political rights are concerned. There can indeed be no reason why when a confirmed "jail-bird" like Rajaji can become the head of the provincial government, a bar should continue to exist on the entry of his colleagues in the public service of the country. We presume that this order will be, by implication, applicable to all political convicts and not necessarily confined to those who took part in the non-co-operation movement. We also trust this lead will be immediately followed by the other Congress Governments.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

The Bombay Government who gave, a few days ago a handsome grant to the All-India Village Industries Association for the purpose of promoting cottage industries, have since decided to start some experimental work on their own account to promote the same cause. They have just sanctioned the installation of an experimental workshop for the Industrial Engineer at a cost of Rs. 33,000 to be met from the allotment of Rs 1,50,000 provided in the budget for the development of cottage industries. The object of workshop is to enable the Industrial Engineer to carry out experimental work in connection with cottage and small-scale industries with a view to improving them and at present special provision has been made for the equipment and staff necessary to carry out experiments relating to glass bangles, oil pressing, Sann hemp and imitation gold thread industries. It may be hoped that before long provision will be made for more industries. The Government of India may well convene a small conference of industrial engineers from all provinces to devise the most efficient processes in cottage manufactures.



CHRISTMAS PRESENTS WHICH SHALL NOT BE SENT TO-DAY.

(1) A copy of the Holy Bible from Stalin to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

(2) Advance copy of his autobiography from the Duke of Windsor to Lord Baldwin.

(3) A copy of the Government of India Act, 1935, from Lord Halifax to Mahatma Gandhi.

(4) A dud bomb from the rebel General Franco to General Miaja, the leader of the Republicans.

(5) A toy gunboat from the Japanese Emperor to President Roosevelt.

(6) A copy of "My Life" (latest edition), from Signor Mussolini to the exiled Emperor Ras Tafari.

(7) The remnants of the Treaty of Versailles from Herr Hitler to Mr. Anthony Eden.

(8) A little bit of sympathy from "Chronicle" readers to the writer of this column.

* * *

Col. Fletcher in the Commons cited the example of the reported interview with the Aga Khan in which he was quoted as saying, if Il Duce's promise regarding Islam should be realised, Arabs of the world would place all hopes in the Italian Government. When asked about the interview the Aga Khan replied he had instead stated: "We in India are happy and prosperous under our King-Emperor."

Evidently one good departure from truth deserves another!

* * *

Sir H. P. Mody, addressing the Employers' Federation, urged that in the matter of reforms to improve the condition of labourers India should "hasten slowly."

A brilliant Chestertonian paradox, indeed! May we ask the Employers' champion, in future when he feels like making such observations, to talk silently?

* * *

Dealing with the contemplated Labour legislation in Bombay, Sir Homi further observed:—

"While employers in this country have no wish to emulate the efforts of the good old lady who wanted to push back the Atlantic with a mop, they cannot possibly look on what is happening without a feeling of considerable apprehension."

And surely, they have every right to indulge in their cherished apprehension!

* * *

But that is not all. Sir H. P. goes on to say:—

"Our policy and our line of action must be clear-cut. While we must definitely discard the worn-out theories and conceptions of the capitalist age, and recognise increasingly and in a practical manner our obligations to those who are producing the goods we sell, we must insist on certain well-defined limitations to our capacity to pay."

The most well-defined of these limitations is, of course, the unlimited capacity of the millowners' own purses!

* * *

Writing on "The Fuehrer and the Arts," a Nazi author asks in a magazine article:—

"Is it any wonder that all genuine artists love and honour him (Herr Hitler), with all their hearts? For he is their friend and, where necessary, their generous protector. He cannot imagine life without art."

The adjective "genuine" is important. The ex-house painter has little use for artists not so genuine as he is himself.

As for "life without art" is he afraid to imagine the completely Nazified life?

* * *

The above-quoted article is illustrated with reproductions of a number of painting by Herr Hitler.

It is wrong, however, that many of these are painted in bloody colours.

* * *

According to a writer "London men are vainer than women."

How vain to make that claim!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE-HOWLER.

It is Christmas day and the Christian world is supposed to be celebrating the birth of the man who uttered those four historic words: "Thou shalt not kill."

* * *

He had taken a postal course in medicine, and having a sore throat decided to cure himself. With pride he handed the chemist his first attempt at a prescription.

The chemist read it twice doubtfully.

"Well," he said at last, "is it a very big dog?"

Disparity In Wages From Mill To Mill

Demand For Minimum Wage And Also Increase

SHOLAPUR UNION SPOKESMAN TELLS SAKLATVALA, THERE SHOULD BE NO PROFITS SYSTEM AT ALL

With the recording of the evidence of the representatives of the Mill Workers' Union of Bombay and Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union of Sholapur, the Textile Wages Inquiry Committee has completed its public sittings to elicit information on the Interim Questionnaire.

A demand for the immediate increase of wages to the 1934 level while not overlooking the need to fix a minimum wage level ultimately was made by the Sholapur Union.

The Bombay Union's spokesman was opposed to the idea of fixing a minimum wage because he was afraid that it would tend to become a maximum wage. He was also opposed to schemes of rationalisation because they meant more work and less wages.

The Bombay Mill Workers Union was represented by Mr. D. K. Jagtap and G. Bhosle; and the Sholapur Union was represented by Messrs. S. G. Sardesai, R. S. Nimbkar and G. D. Sane.

At the outset an intriguing situation arose because a number of persons claiming to represent the Bombay Mill Workers Union were occupying the seats reserved for witnesses. After some whispered negotiations between the Secretary of the Committee and those persons who claimed to represent the Union, the Chairman of the Committee ruled that the Committee could not concern itself with the internal disputes of the Union and only those whose names had already been given as representatives would be examined.

Replying to questions put by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, the Chairman of the Enquiry Committee, Mr. Jagtap said that he was not in favour of fixing a minimum wage because once such a wage is laid down it would tend to become the maximum wage. If such a wage should be fixed at all in any event, it should be fixed at Rs. 35, per month.

BRIBES IN INDUSTRY

Witness also stated that there were bribes from top to bottom in the industry and the workers had to suffer. One could get an idea of the prevalence of this evil from the records published from time to time by the Government Labour office.

Answering a question put by Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. Jagtap said that he did not agree with the wage census report when it stated that the earnings of workers had dropped by 15 per cent. between July 1925 and October 1934. In his view the reduction of earnings was 30 to 35 per cent. He explained that a weaver working on two looms got Rs. 80. Now when he worked four looms he earned only Rs. 45. Similarly a sider working on one side only used to get from Rs. 30 to Rs. 35. Now even when he minds two sides he does not get as much. He complained that these cuts were general all over and that even the minimum wage schedule of the Millowners' Association had not been applied.

CUTS ALL AROUND.

Witness further stated that cuts had taken place both in rationalised and non-rationalised occupations. No additional wage had been paid as a result of rationalisation. According to him the workers ought to have got 75 per cent. of the savings resulting from rationalisation. Even the Millowners admitted that the worker should get at least, a third part of the savings but actually the workers had derived no benefit whatsoever.

Answering questions put by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, witness stated that he had seen the schedule of wages of the Millowners Association. The schedule did not accord with his view of a living wage. It was less in almost all occupations.

He was not aware of any instance where rationalisation had resulted in increased earnings. It also involved heavier work and he was opposed to rationalisation.

CONDITIONS IN MANCHESTER MILL.

He was aware of the scheme in operation in the Manchester Mills. It was true that there were seven hour shifts but the weaver had to work six looms. Since the thread had to be moved by suction the worker inhaled a large amount of cotton and got diseases like tuberculosis, etc. Medical aid was very inadequate.

He denied the contention of the Millowners that there was an excessive number of women in the [illegible] and reeling departments. Already the number of winders and reelers had been reduced.

Answering questions put by Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, Mr. Jagtap stated that their demand was that they should get 1925 wages. He could not say if the 1925 wages were the same as 1923.

He thought that the condition of the industry was similar to its condition in the war period. The Sino-Japanese war had reduced import and even if the dispute was resolved Japan would send her goods to China in preference to India. The international turmoil of the past two or three years had benefited the Bombay industry greatly. Its position was much better than in 1935 and though he could not foresee how long these prosperous conditions would last, he was of opinion that they would last for a considerable time.

WHAT SHOULD DETERMINE WAGE.

In answer to questions put by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar Mr. Jagtap stated that the wage to be paid should not depend on the condition of the industry alone. While the profitability of industry should be one factor, other factors such as the indebtedness of workers should also be taken into account.

He said that his Union made frequent representations to the Labour officer of the Millowners Association and got their grievances redressed. So far the Union had not been fully recognised by the Millowners but in view of the fact that their complaints were attended to, he regarded it as some kind of recognition.

CONDITIONS IN SHOLAPUR.

The Red Flag Girni Kamgar Union representatives were the last set of witnesses to be examined by the Committee. In answer to questions put by Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, the chairman. Mr. Sardesai said that they had reason to believe that wages had sunk lower since the middle of 1934 but it was extremely difficult to get exact wage statistics.

Answering Mr. V. L. Mehta, Mr. Sardesai accounted for the difference between the cut of 12½ per cent. admitted by the Millowners and the Labour office census which disclosed that there was reduction of more than 20 per cent. in the earnings. Though a reduction of 12½ per cent. alone may have been made on the basic rates the earnings were a result of various cuts which were effected by change of sorts. Several kinds of bonuses had been abolished and the machinery had deteriorated yielding worse results than before.

In Sholapur there was serious disparity in wages from mill to mill. This was due to the character of the employer and the cost of production.

EFFICIENCY AND PROFITS.

Mr. Sardesai thought it was irresponsibility to state that the efficiency of Sholapur labourers was less than in other centres. Barring a general statement no figures had been cited in support of that contention. The real test was that if efficiency were lower, the profits must be lower. But the profits continued high.

It was wrong to say that the Sholapur market was taken away by mills in the Nizam's dominions, because the mills there were small and could not seriously compete with Sholapur mills.

The cuts last imposed were imposed for no better reason than that they were imposed in other centres. Dealing with the reasons cited by the Millowners such as the influx of Japanese imports, competition from other centres. rise in commodity prices, etc. Mr. Sardesai asked how it was that these did not affect the Reserve Funds and dividends.

Answering Prof. D. R. Gadgil, witness stated that the cut should be restored because it was never warranted; and the financial position of the mills was quite sound. Asked if he considered the position good when dividends were paid out of reserves, witness stated that the reserves were built up when the industry had made more than cent per cent profits and taking the whole period the profits were really good.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S RESPONSIBILITY

To questions put by Mr. S. A. Brelvi Mr. Sardesai said that it was their contention that an examination of the conditions of the industry must involve an examination of the condition of the workers.

When asked if he did not think that the question of increase in wages should take into consideration the capacity of the industry to pay, witness said the condition of the industry at one particular moment should not be allowed to influence wages because such crises are a part of the system as a whole.

There was no relation between the Textile Industry and other occupations where no machinery was used; and it was specially incumbent on the Textile Industry as the most protected industry to raise wages. He also urged that the approach to the minimum wage standard should not be abandoned while raising the wage level.

Answering Mr. Khandubhai Desai, witness stated that for the purpose of the interim recommendations they sought the restoration of the 1933 wage level.

He agreed with Mr. Desai that the sinking fund allotted to pay debentures should be reckoned as trade profits.

WHAT ABOUT CAPACITY TO PAY

Mr. Saklatwala asked if wages should not depend on the capacity to pay. Mr. Sardesai answered that even on the assumption that it should so depend there could be no justification for cutting wages below a minimum level. Pressed to give his own opinion without assuming anything he said that his own opinion was that there should be no profit system at all. All surplus produce must go to the workers.

The Interim recommendations should not exclude the perspective of the minimum wage level, nor should the question of increased wages await the fixing of a minimum wage level.

To Mr. Khedgikar, witness stated that there were frequent complaints from weavers about unfair calculations. Petitions were submitted and sometimes grievances were redressed. He would welcome a machinery for the settlement of such disputes but in the meanwhile he wished that the Millowners, at least replied to letters written by the Union.

Arising out of a question put by Mr. Saklatwala, Mr. Khedgikar put further questions to the witness about a statement made in their memorandum about the support of the Congress to the demand of the workers for a minimum wage.

Mr. Sardesai stated that the demand would have been made even if the Congress did not support it but they could not conceive of a situation where the Congress would be opposed to the demand of the workers for a minimum living wage.

TOWARDS HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

Murshidabad Calls Conference On Jan. 2

CALCUTTA: Dec. 24.

The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad has issued invitations for an informal conference to be held under the auspices of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Association, on January 2, 1938, at 85, Park Street.

Four representatives from each district, two Hindus and two Mussalmans, have been invited to the Conference. The purpose of the Conference is to ascertain local conditions and draw up a detailed programme of work on behalf of the Association.

The invitation states that the General Committee of the Association has discussed the political and economic programme of the Association. The trend of their discussions has been that in the economic field the Hindu-Muslim interests coincide and there are hardly any points of divergence. It is only in the political sphere that disagreements are likely, specially with regard to representation in the Legislatures and Services.

The Conference is meant to be a forum for a free and frank interchange of opinion so that a way may be opened up for the solution of the complicated communal problem, fair and agreeable to all communities.—A.P.

Brazilian Foreign Exchange Decree To Be Signed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 25.

President Vargas is signing a new Brazilian Foreign Exchange Decree this afternoon which, it is understood, is aimed at freeing all exchange transactions from any kind of control.

Coffee export bills were already freed from control.—Reuter.

AHMED MAHER ASSAULTED

Threat Of Dismissal From Wafd Anti-Nahasists

CAIRO, December 23.

Leaving the Saadist Club after a Wafdist meeting, Mr. Ahmed Maher, the President of the Chamber, was roughly handled by a handful of students. He fell on the steps of the building but was unhurt.

Mr. Ahmed Maher, Mr. Hamed Mahmoud, a former Counsellor of the Egyptian Legation in London, and Ibrahim Abdelhadi were the only dissentients of a resolution of confidence in Nahas Pasha.

The meeting lasted seven hours and it was attended by 221 Deputies and Senators. The resolution also declared that any Wafdist participating in or supporting any Cabinet other than the Nahas Pasha Cabinet should be dismissed from the Wafd.—Reuter.

SEND-OFF TO EGYPTIAN INFANTRY

Scenes Of Enthusiasm At Cairo Station

CAIRO, Dec. 25.

There were scenes of wild enthusiasm at Cairo Station when tremendous crowds gave a send-off to a battalion of the Egyptian detachment sent to Sudan under the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty entraining for Khartum.

Cabinet Ministers, representatives of King Farouk, and members of the British Military Mission present at the platform were almost swept off their feet by the surging masses waving tarbushes as the train departed.

Dense crowds packed the station square and were perched precariously on the railway bridge shouting "Long Live King, Long Live Nahas".

The latter was present looking ill and tired after his recent illness.—Reuter.

11 ARABS KILLED

Engagement Between Troops And Arabs

JERUSALEM, Dec. 23.

Eleven Arabs, it is estimated, were killed when police and troops engaged a numerous Arab party near Arraba, West Tiberius.

The engagement followed a pincer-like movement carried out over several days by the police and Trans-Jordan frontiersmen co-operating with troops and aircraft.

FRENCH WORKERS OCCUPY FACTORIES

"An Expression Of Solidarity"

PARIS, December 23.

Three nationalised aircraft factories—two at Argenteuil and one at Sartrouville near Paris—have been occupied by workers who state that their action is an expression of their solidarity with the workers of Colombes who have been threatened with forcible expulsion from the factory they have occupied.

BATTLESHIP ON FIRE

Flames Controlled After Heavy Damage Done

ST. NAZAIRE, December 24.

Fire broke out this afternoon in the nearly completed 26,000 ton battleship "Strassbourg" on the stocks at Penhoet ship-yards. The fire was finally controlled after serious damage was done.

An immediate inquiry was instituted to investigate the possibility of sabotage.

The fire started in a tunnel shaft in the centre of the ship through which pass all the main electric leads, particularly those for guns and the outbreak was mainly confined to the tunnel.—Reuter.

Soviet Representative To Afghanistan

MOSCOW, December 23.

M. Mikhailov has been appointed the Soviet representative with plenipotentiary powers to Afghanistan.—Reuter.

Infantile Paralysis At Melbourne

MELBOURNE, December 24.

Infantile Paralysis cases now number 1,300 in addition to 72 deaths.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT STRIKE IN FRANCE

Armoured Cars Requisitioned To Clear Foodstuff

PARIS, December 24.

A hundred armoured cars were requisitioned to clear the Christmas food supplies accumulating at various railway stations, as a result of a transport strike. The executives of lorry and van drivers, and deliverymen in the Paris region called a strike to protest against the non-modification of the transport taxes and the possible ineffectiveness of the increase in railway rates due to operate from January 1. Lorry drivers of big milk companies have not answered the strike call but elsewhere the strike is complete.—Reuter.

AMERICA ACTIVE IN PACIFIC

Sequel To Seizure Of Letters In Japanese Boat

LOS ANGELES: Dec. 24.

The United States is showing evidence of tightening the guard of the entire Pacific coast after the seizure of a sheaf of letters, described to be of a suspicious nature from a Japanese steamer and the capture of a Japanese fishing boat by the Customs agents. The letters were seized as a result of a raid on liner "Tamsa Maru" at San Francisco.

The United States' destroyers are actively patrolling Southern Californian waters and several fishing-boats have been halted and inspected at Sandiego.

It is reported the Mexican Government have ordered gunboats to closely check the Japanese fishing boats following the allegations that alien hydrographic experts have been sounding and charting the Pacific coastal waters.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN GERMANY

Pope's Attack At Christmas Reception

VATICAN CITY: Dec. 24.

"We pronounce that there is real genuine religious persecution in Germany to-day notwithstanding any denials," said the Pope addressing cardinals at the Christmas Reception, adding, "We deny the accusation that the Church pursues not religion but politics."

The Pope compared the charges to those made against Christ before the Pilate and referred to Christ's reply.—Reuter.

STAY-IN STRIKE AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE: Dec. 24.

About 3,000 workers of the Muir Mills resorted to a stay-in strike to-day, following the alleged dismissal of the Secretary of the Mill Committee, who headed a deputation to the management for the purpose of obtaining a closure of the mills on the Christmas day.

It is stated that the management had decided to keep the mill working to-morrow.

The workers of the Victoria Mill, who struck work yesterday resumed work to-day unconditionally.—A.P.

ANTI-IMPERIALIST CONFERENCE

To Be Convened At Delhi On Dec. 30.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 24.

A meeting of representatives of different anti-imperialist organisations of all India character including the All-India Congress Socialist Party, All-India Trade Union Congress, All-India Kisan Sabha and National Federation of Trade Unions, is proposed to be convened at Delhi on December 30 during the ensuing session of the All India Trade Union Congress.

Inviting all anti-imperialist radical organisations to this meeting Mr. Sibnath Banerjee, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in the course of a Press statement draws attention to the "offensive" recently launched against leftist elements in the country in shape of promulgation of sections 144 Cr. P.C. and 124-A I.P.C.

The banning of the Kisan Sangh by the High Command of the Bihar Congress Committee, Mr. Banerjee continues, is the latest blow on uncompromising fighters against Imperialism. These offensives from new quarters must be met and the proposed Conference will have to devise ways and means of doing so. —United Press.

From Across The Seas

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

GERMAN PROPAGANDA

According to the Jerusalem correspondent of the "Daily Herald", with all their expenses paid by the Nazi Propaganda Ministry, the editors of Palestine's two principal Arab newspapers have just flown to Cairo.

They have gone there to meet Herr Scharz von Berk, former chief editor of the official Nazi "Angriff", who is now on an extended tour of the Near East. Next week, it is understood, a group of Transjordonian Arab notables will fly to Cairo for a similar discussion The talks are part of Germany's new intensive propaganda drive in the Near East, spotlighted last week when Hitler Youth leader von Schirach arrived by air in Damascus.

* * *

FEDERAL JUDGES

The "Evening Standard" columnist writes the following on the inauguration of the Federal Court of India in describing Sir Shah Sulaiman and Mr. M. R. Jayakar:

Sir Shah Sulaiman is a Mussalman, a great mathematician, an astronomer, and a chess player. He believes that the Einstein theory of relativity is wrong and is seeking to prove his contention by mathematical calculations. For this purpose he has built a private observatory and spends most of his evenings gazing at the stars.

Mr. Jayakar is a student of the ancient philosophy of India and has recently written a learned thesis on the Upanishads, the Hindu system of philosophy and metaphysics. His hobby is music. He brought his Indian violin to London when he attended the Round Table Conference and frequently played it to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Lord Sankey.

* * *

PLIGHT OF ABYSSINIAN REFUGEES

Italian agents in Palestine are reported to be feverishly trying to buy the loyalty by exiled Abyssinian nobles living here. Sixty men, women and children from the greatest families in Abyssinia are, it is understood, facing starvation in a two-storied house under the shadow of the Jerusalem Jail.

Future they have none. Half-a dozen have found work, mostly in garage. Others are learning English to qualify them for jobs. But most of them wonder aimlessly about the streets or repeat their prayers for hours on end. Tempting, by contrast, is the prospect held out to them if they will consent to return to Abyssinia under Italian tutleage. Italian agents have promised them free trips home and well-paid jobs there but only three of the exiled nobles have so far accepted, and they have won the contempt of their companions.

The starving refugees fled with the Emperor from their country nearly 18 months ago, when Mussolnii's troops overran it. With the party then were 80 cases of "Fabulous treasures", actually no more than silver Abyssinian coins. Part of this money the Emperor left with them, but that has long gone, as have the other sums Haile Selassie has been able to send them from England from time to time. All they had left was their women's beautiful but primitive jewellery, precious heirlooms that their owners clung to through the worst miseries of their flight. Even these they have now had to part with, and in half a dozen Jerusalem curio dealers' windows the proudest possessions of Abyssinia's nobility are on sale for every casual tourist to see.

* * *

WHO'S WHO

Who decides who's who in "Who's Who?"

Somewhere there is a man who edits this famous biographical reference work. His professional identity is a closely-guarded secret. Were it divulged he would be a one of the most harassed persons in the country. More than 40,000 people have written their autobiographies in potted form for the year 1938 (90th year of the issue) edition. In no circumstances can money buy entry to the select.

If you are a companion of any British Order you are automatically Someone, or if you are born to greatness by making your appearance on earth in a noble house or public honour is given to you. Otherwise only the anonymous editor or editors can decide whether you shall be lifted from obscruity. Then you are sent a form and asked to write your own story. You may have written a book, built a bridge, composed a symphony, achieved distinction on the field of battle, given large sums to charity or become a political figure.

The Right Hon. John Burns who acording to his own entry, was "educated at Battersea and at night schools, and still learning", is there with Bernard Marma- of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel 1139, Baron Maltravers 1330, Earl of Surrey 1483, Baron Fitzalan, Clun and Oswaldestre 1627, Earl of Norfolk 1644, Earl Marshal and Hereditary Marshal and Chief Eutler of England, Premier Duke and Earl.

* * *

NEW NAMES

Scientists are there with 28-year-old Jean Batten, the airwoman, whose name appears for the first time. Three authors who became famous with the publication of three books have also been selected—John ("Inside Europe") Gunther, Margaret ("Gone With The Wind") Mitchell, who appears under her married name of Marsh, and Negley ("Why of a Transgressor") Farson. Stuart Hibberd, known to millions as Chief Announcer of the B.B.C., may now be looked up among the SOMEBODIES for the first time, as may Count Cinao, Italian Foreign Minister, whose autobiography is printed in Italian.

As Mr. Gordon Harker said when asked by a Press reporter what it felt like to be included for the first time: "It's a very nice to be among the eighty."

* * *

WINDSOR'S BIOGRAPHY

"I expected to proceed with the book." Thus spoke Mr. Compton Mackenzie, discussing with a Sunday newspaper his projected biography of the Duke of Windsor, concerning which the Duke and his solicitors made announcements last week.

"Though there may be some who wish to sabotage this work." Mr. Mackenzie continued, "the majority of his Majesty's loyal subjects will welcome a straightforward account of one of the most momentous episodes in British history."

"We intend to carry on", declared Commander Rich, director of Rich and Cowan, who have undertaken to publish the book. Referring to the statements issued regarding biography of the Duke, Commander Rich said: "His Royal Highness had intimated to Mr. Compton Mackenzie that he would welcome an objective account of the Abdication and the subsequent months by an author so distinguished. His Royal Highness further expressed his willingness to clear up certain points in the story should he deem it necessary.

"The synopsis of the proposed book did not meet with his approval in its present state. This

(Continued on Page 10.)

HINDU GYMKHANA FESTIVAL MATCH

Nayudu's Team To Meet Deodhar's XI To-day

The Hindu Gymkhana announced the following (twelve a side) teams for the Festival Match, commencing to-day (Saturday) at the Hindu Gymkhana ground:

Major Naidu's Team

Major C. K. NAIDU (Captain),
EHANDARKAR (Indore),
L. P. JAI,
NARSINGRAO KESARI,
M. BHAGWANDAS (Ahmedabad),
R. R. WADKAR,
NAOOMAL,
B. C. KHANA (Hyderabad, Deccan),
TATTA RAO,
SHANTILAL GANDHI (Dhrangadhra),
HAZARE
GODAMBE.

Deodhar's Team

Prof. D. B. DEODHAR (Captain)
HINDLEKAR,
MOHINI,
BANNERJEE,
HAVEWALA,
MANKAD,
NIMBALKAR,
GOPALDAS (Karachi),
ROSHANLAL (Lahore),
DEEPCHAND (Karachi),
K. BOSE (Calcutta),
HABIBULLA (Rawalpindi).

RESERVES:

M. S. GURTU,
R. J. GHARAT and
D. S. TALPADE.

UMPIRES:

D. K. NAIK and S. S. DONGRE.

SCORER:

PALEKAR.

Bats And Cup To Be Presented

Mr. Jayantilal Shroff has announced the presents of a bat and a cup to the players who will score the largest number of runs and take the largest number of wickets.

No More Importation Of Foreign Experts

Congress Ministers Upset India Govt.'s Plans

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

It is the dull season in New Delhi. The Viceroy has already left for his annual Christmas visit to Calcutta, a visit which is intended as an act of traditional courtesy to the Eastern Capital. No Viceroy can dare offend Calcutta, for, apart from the legacy which it has inherited as the one—time capital of India it is the stronghold of European Commerce. Following traditional practice the Viceroy has addressed the Associated Chambers of Commerce and probably may make another political speech or two. With the Viceroy has also gone, or will shortly go, other members of the Government of India, and if past convention still holds good, there may even be an important meeting of the Executive Council to consider among other subjects, probably the usual preliminaries to the next budget.

This time the Viceroy has included another provincial Capital also in his tour, for Madras also is in his winter itinerary—where he will meet the Congress Premier, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. It is not a bad idea for the Viceroy to stay sometime every year in different provinces, but why should Calcutta be singled out every year for the Viceroy's attention? Has not Bombay, for instance an equal claim? Lord Linlithgow has not broken the old custom which sends the Viceroy to Calcutta every Christmas, but he is responsible for a slight departure in policy. From Simla he proceeded to Lahore last October, and now after his Calcutta visit he is to go to Madras. It is only natural that His Excellency should pay particular attention to the States in his tours, for with Federation hanging in the balance, it has become more or less the personal responsibility of the Viceroy to direct the negotiations with the Princes.

December Visitors

Our December visitors have been a goodly group. Prominent among them were the Congress Ministers, one of whom was a Premier. I do not know what impressions they have carried of the Imperial Secretariat, the gorgeous setting of its buildings, the huge and complicated machinery which runs its offices and the personnel who are at the top. My own feeling is that their visit served a useful purpose. It brought into personal contact the Centre and the provinces and helped them to understand each other the Government of India is gradually, I may even say, rapidly, adjusting itself to its new function—that of a co-ordinating agency instead of a supervisory authority, over the provinces, anxious to help but careful to avoid friction. The Provinces are jealous of their rights and have to guard their own interests which are not always the same as those of the Centre.

Something of the new spirit which with the birth of provincial autonomy is manifesting itself in the Provinces, was seen even at the Cattle Conference in Simla. It was even more pronounced when last week the Congress Ministers spoke out their views on the Motor Vehicles Bill in the Transport Conference. They were not unnecessarily aggressive, but they were firm in expressing the provincial point of view. The Centre still remains unchanged in personnel, but in policy it has sooner or later to change. For, as it has necessarily to carry the provincial Governments with it who have in their turn to keep public opinion closely in view, it has to be careful in its plans for all-India legislation.

The Transport Conference has revealed that the Motor Vehicles Bill has to be modified in important particulars. I am told also that the Congress Ministers gave a good account of themselves at the agriculture meeting and contributed a number of new ideas. For instance I may mention that Mr. Biswanath Das, the Orissa Premier, was responsible, for the adoption of a scheme to investigate the value of indigenous medicine for veterinary diseases. New Delhi is now looking forward to the next meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education and see how far Ministers of the Congress provinces will influence its discussions.

No More Experts

I have a hope that the strong speeches made by the Congress Ministers at the agriculture meeting may put a stop to further importation of so-called experts from England. They had no objection to the appointment of experts when necessary, like the conference of Finance Ministers which will meet late in January. As most of the Finance Ministers are also Premiers, it will provide an opportunity to those at the head of the Government of India to make their personal acquaintance and understand the working of Provincial Autonomy. There are problems for both—for the Centre and the provinces, one reacting against the other. Unless they can understand each other's difficulties and try to work in mutual concord, there will be trouble for both.

The heavy expenditure at the Centre is a matter of concern to the provinces and to the Centre also the policies pursued by the provinces are not without some direct bearing. For instance, the policy of Prohibition which is being enforced by the Congress provinces will tend to diminish the Central Government's customs receipts, a hard fact to which the Central Government has inevitabiy to reconcile itself.

Whatever may be the points of discussion it is hoped that the Provincial Finance Ministers will press on the Government of India the need for economy and persuade it to start a campaign of rapid retrenchment, especially in military expenditure There is no escape from it.

With the progress of provincial autonomy the pressure from the provinces for money from the Centre to feed nation-building activities will increase. And as the scope for additional taxation has already been exhausted the only way to release funds is to cut down expenditure. I do not think that Sir James Grigg will have an easy time when he meets the provincial Finance Ministers.

Congress Ministers who were in New Delhi made it clear that they would not be a party to the appointment of foreign experts unless they were men of international repute whose advice was essentially necessary in the interests of India.

Need For Understanding

I have already said that the three inter-provincial Conferences held last week brought out the value and need of trying to secure a close understanding between the Centre and the provinces. Representatives from the provinces made it unmistakably clear that they fully appreciated the help and co-operation coming from the Centre. They discussed their problems freely with New Delhi officials and took advantage of the invitation from the Viceroy's House to meet Lord Linlithgow and it must be said to the credit of the present Viceroy that ignoring Willingdon's conventions he made it a point to invite all the Congress Ministers for interviews and discuss a number of questions with them. Nothing was spared here to show to the Congress Ministers that they could rely on a cordial welcome and friendly assistance.

I may mention, for instance that Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai met Mr. V. V. Giri, the Labour Minister of Madras, and consulted him fully on the present franchise trouble in Ceylon and the Government of India's refusal to allow any further assisted emigration to Ceylon. This is the right spirit which may be usefully followed by other departments of the Government of India. I have particularly in mind the Indo-British trade negotiations which are now going on.

It would undoubtedly be a good thing if the Government of India can keep itself in active consultation with Provincial Governments and ensure that any agreement which it enters into has the support of the Provinces.

It is true that there is a panel of unofficial advisers, but however valuable their advice may be, they cannot speak for Provincial Government

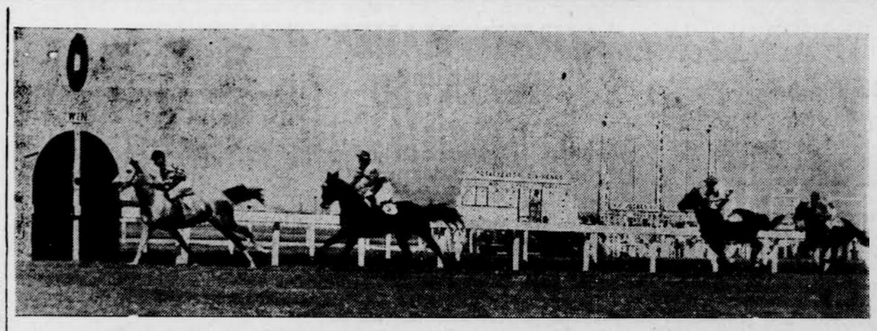
Nor can it be said that it is no concern of the Provinces. As it is a subject which affects the trade of the country as a whole and to that extent concerns the provinces it would be more than an act of courtesy to keep the Provincial Governments informed of all the developments and take their advice just as it is taking the advice of the provinces on the proposed incometax Bill and other measures. It would be in keeping with the spirit of Provincial Autonomy if the Centre, even as at present constituted in its transition stage, consult Provincial Governments on all important matters affecting the Country.

Two Big Conferences

There are two big conferences which are shortly to be held. Early in January the Speakers of all the Legislatures are due to assemble here in order to discuss points of common interest. Many of them are matters of technical detail, but I see no reason why they should not be able to enlarge the rights and liberties of our legislatures.

One question upon which there may be common agreement is the need for giving greater latitude to the members to speak in the languages of their provinces. The provision in the Government of India Act is unhappily worded, but it is capable of a liberal interpretation enabling members to speak in their vernaculars if they so prefer.

Even more important is the con-



Mr. Esmail Ebrahim's "Wahid Al Iraq" winning the Mosul Plate (Div. I) from "Hilal Al Nusser" and "Saif Al Nusser".

A group of fair punters arriving at Mahaluxmi races.

SOCIALISTS WITHDRAW FROM PEASANT DEMONSTRATION

Asoka Mehta Objects To Co-operation: Ambedkar And Cooper Parties

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

The United Front Committee appointed to organise the Peasants' March to the Bombay Legislative Assembly on January 10th met yesterday evening to discuss the Peasants' demands and other necessary arrangements.

Messrs. S. S. Mirajker and R. S. Nimbkar of the B. P. T. U. C., Dr. Bhoir and Mr. Raut, M.L.A., of the Peasants' Party, Messrs. S. K. Shah and J. Bukhari of the Bombay Kisan Committee and Messrs. R. P. Bhole M.L.A. and D. V. Pradhan of the Independent Labour Party were present.

Mr. Asoka Mehta attended as a representative of the Congress Socialist Party which was invited to depute two delegates to work on this committee.

At the very outset Mr. Asoka Mehta, explaining the position of his party stated that it was quite willing to co-operate in promoting the demonstfation provided it was organised under the joint auspices of the Kisan Committee, B. P. T. U. C., and N. F. T. U., but he objected to the participation of the I. L. P. and the Peasants Group as these were two anti-Congress organisations.

Mr. Bhole then stated on behalf of the I L. P., that he could not understand what Mr. Mehta meant by anti-Congress. His party stood for the welfare of the peasants, tenants and workers and that it was not satisfied with the half-hearted measures of the Congress. He added that his party joined hands to-day with others for the limited purpose of presenting the United Front demands of the peasantry on January 10.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik stated that as this Committee including the representatives of the peasants group and the I.L.P. was appointed at the general meeting held on the 20th instant it could not possibly consider Mr. Mehta's objection consistently with the resolution of its appointment

Several members expressed deep regret that Mr. Mehta's party should find it necessary to withdraw from this committee. As he could not see its way to endorse Mr. Mehta's view, he withdrew from the meeting.

The meting then proceeded to lay down the fundamental objectives of the Kisan movement and to set out their immediate demands with regards to revenue, rent and debts.

As the work was not finished at a late hour in the evening the committee adjourned its proceedings and will resume to-night at 8 p. m.

FURTHER A UNITED FRONT

Ranga's Appeal To Rajen Babu

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Mr. N. G. Ranga, President All-India Kisan Sabha, in the course of a statement in reply to Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement on the Bihar Kisan Committee and the Congress controversy says:—

"Babu Rajendra Prasad's statement explaining away the full import of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee in regard to the Kisan Sabhas does not make it clear that the Kisan Sabhas are not being victimised. For, when much of the most important part of the leadership of the Kisan Sabhas is being provided by Congressits, to prevent them from having anything to do which Kisan Sabhas can only result in completely disabling them.

"It is some relief to know that the Congressites who are also Kisan Sabhaites are warned against only those activities of the Kisan Sabha as are likely to go against the Congress creed of non-violence. I trust that Rajendra Babu will refuse to be deflected from the well-known Congress policy of furthering a real and effective united front by assuring all Congressites perfect freedom to pursue their Kisan Sabha activities without any prejudice to the Congress creed.

MENACE TO INDIAN COTTON

Plea For Protective Measures By Govt. Of India

HUBLI, Dec. 23.

A meeting of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday at Hubli and passed the following resolutions among others:—

This meeting of the Karnatak Chamber of Commerce views with grave concern the decision of the American Government to change its policy in regard to cotton trade and to let free the American cotton dealer to reduce prices of cotton at will and opines that this decision of the American Government is fatal to the Indian cotton industry, if the Government of India does not immediately extend protection to Indian cotton. This meeting therefore urges the Government of India to put protective tariffs on foreign cotton entering India and instruct the railway companies to reduce railway freight on cotton bales to half.

Further, the chamber passed a resolution requesting Provincial Governments to reduce the ginning and pressing charges by 33 per cent immediately, appealing to the patriotism of the Indian mill owners to buy exclusively Indian cotton for warping purposes and for fostering swadeshi movement in Indian cotton.

It also urged the agricultural department that the transition tract (about 2 lakhs acres) comprising Hubli, Dharwar, Shiggaon, Kalghatki and Haveri Talukas, is best suited for growing long-staple cotton and therefore requested them to make it a policy to grow cotton of long staple upto fourth generation in this area

In the opinion of the meeting new Jayawant cotton, evolved by the cotton breeders of Dharwar farm is superior to the Jayawant cotton now in vogue, in quality colour and staple. It can spin 30's to 40's.

The Chamber urged the Bombay Agricultural Department to take early steps to popularise this seed. —A. P.

ADULT EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Bengal Government's Plan To Combine Instruction With Entertainment

CALCUTTA, Dec 24.

The "United Press" learns that an adult education movement in rural areas on the lines of the "Shatachua" movement which has been rendering great service for the social and economic regeneration of American people since 1901, is likely to be launched by the Bengal Government in the near future.

A concrete scheme which is engaging the attention of the authorities concerned in this connection includes a peripatetic exhibition, giving demonstrations of small capital crafts which village people might take up with indigenous raw materials supplemented by charts containing various useful information about hygienic and agricultural problems.

In order to combine instruction with pleasure, there would be arrangements for cinema shows, lantern lectures, physical demonstrations, dialogues and playlets regarding industrial and social problems.

It has been calculated that the initial expenditure for this sort of moving exhibition would be nearly Rs. 25,000 and the recurring monthly expenditure only Rs. 3,500.

The exhibition will visit three centres a month.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Municipal Elections

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 24.

Mr. Manilal Chaturbhai Shah was elected as President and Mr. Balwantrai Thakore as vice-President of Ahmedabad Municipality for one year at a special meeting held to-day.

Mr. Kalidas Zaveri elected as Chairman of Standing Committee which consists of nine members. Other Committees have also been elected.

Charge-Sheet Against D Ward Congress President

Resolution Suspending Secretaries Inoperative Says B. P. C. C. Secretary

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C.C. have issued a statement in the course of which they say:

In a section of this morning's papers, we have come across an account of what purports to be a meeting of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee. As this report is grossly misleading and propagandist in nature, it has become necessary to acquaint the public with the correct constitutional position of the case.

"PARTISAN ATTITUDE."

From what has been happening during the last few weeks, the President of the Ward seems to have taken a partisan and biassed attitude in everything that she has been doing. The incident which she and her colleagues have been exploiting for the purpose of creating a false impression in the minds of the public arises out of the expenses relating to the recent Assembly Elections. The incident by itself is a simple affair and but for propagandist reasons it should not have got the publicity that it has.

It is a well-known fact that under the instructions of the B.P.C.C. and the City Parliamentary Committee every District Congress Committee was running election offices and making expenses to be later on recovered from the Central organisation. All the Wards have made the expenses and then submitted their bills for the same to the B.P.C.C. and the Girgaum Ward is by no means an exception to the rule. The Girgaum Ward Committee in those days appointed a Sub-Committee called the Election Propaganda Sub-Committee to make all arrangements regarding the elections. This Committee had engaged a number of clerks as any other Wards to prepare the election rolls. When the payment of these clerks was to be made, the Secretary of the Propaganda Committee approached us and asked for money. As in the case of every other Ward, we told him that his District Congress Committee should pay the money and then submit the bills for recovery to the Central Office. We wrote a note to the President of the Ward to this effect, and consequently the President paid a sum of Rs. 642 and odd annas for the purpose of paying these clerks. The bill for this amount has been sent to the Central Office and it has been admitted for payment long ago. The money was disbursed by the Secretaries of the Propaganda Committee in making payments to clerks, and, in usual course, the vouchers for this payment were submitted to the Central Office, which in its turn sent them to the Collector of Bombay as a part of the schedule of election expenses. In a number of letters the office of the B.P.C.C. has acknowledged the payment of this sum and admitted the responsibility of paying it back.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

On the 11th December, the Secretaries of the Ward Committee had called on ordinary meeting of the G.D.C.C. and the only item on the Agenda was the usual statement of accounts which is to be presented every three months. There was no notice given either to the ex-President of the Ward or anybody else concerned that this item was to be discussed at the said meeting. Taking advantage of the absence of the persons concerned, the President abruptly allowed a resolution to be moved appointing a Sub-Committee to inquire into this incident. Really speaking there was absolutely no need for such a Committee for there was nothing to be inquired into. This was a deliberate plan to call in question the conduct of the ex-President of the Ward who was one of the candidates for the delegates' elections which were soon coming. The Committee of three persons met the very next day and appointed Mr. G. P. Hatheesing as its Chairman. This Chairman at once wrote to the Central Office asking certain information. Since we were not officially intimated by the Ward Committee of the appointment of the said Sub-Committee, we wrote back to this Chairman that his request could not be complied with until we had the official intimation of the appointment of the Sub-Committee.

The Ward Committees have no power to appoint any committee which does not come within the purview of Art. VIII of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C.

The Sub-Committee violated another important requirement of the Constitution, namely the right of one of the Jt. Hon. Secretaries, to sit on the Committee as an ex-officio member. Mr. Mahale who is one of the Jt. Secretaries was not in any way concerned with the incident in question. It was his obligatory duty under the Constitution to sit on this Sub-Committee and to co-operate with it in every manner.

The Chairman of the Committee was rude enough to ask the Secretary to leave the meeting. Since the Chairman was an unconstitutional Chairman and since he had done a further unconstitutional act of asking the Secretary to leave the meeting, the Secretary was perfectly within his constitutional rights not to allow the records of the District Congress Committee to be tempered with by any such unconstitutional person or group of persons. In a letter dated the 19th December Mr. Mahale, brought to the notice of the Committee all these constitutional requirements and asked the Committee to rectify its mistakes. The Sub-Committee having failed to rectify the mistakes, the Secretary naturally declined to give any assistance. In our opinion the Secretary was absolutely within his constitutional rights in declining to show the official records to a Sub-Committee whose formation was unconstitutional.

PRESIDENT V. SECRETARY

Under the Constitution of the B.P.C.C the right of preparing the Agenda and calling the meeting is of the Secretaries and not of the President. In contravention of this requirement of the Constitution, Mrs. Perinben Captain, President of the G.D.C.C. prepared the Agenda herself and called a meeting of the Council. Both the Secretaries were present in the City and they had sent a circular to the members that the meeting was not to be held. The action, therefore, of the President in calling the meeting was ultra vires of her powers and therefore the meeting was out of order. Any resolutions passed by this meeting have no constitutional backing, and, therefore, they are not binding on any one. We have received a letter signed by several members of the Council of this Ward taking serious objection to the high-handed attitude of the President of the Ward Committee and requesting us to take necessary action for preventing the miss-use of powers by the President. The matter will soon come before the B.P.C.C. for inquiry and action.

Under the rules made by the Working Committee, only Provincial Congress Committees are empowered to take disciplinary action against any Committee or individual. The District Congress Committee cannot arrogate these powers to itself under whatever circumstances.

We have therefore to declare that the resolution passed by the Council suspending the Secretaries is wholly inoperative for all the reasons stated above and the B.P.C.C. shall have to take cognisance of any interference with the constitutional duties of the Secretaries.

KISANS MUST PAY UP RENT

Pt. Pant's Address To Unao Peasants

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

Pandit G. B. Pant, Premier, accompanied by Mrs. Pandit, Minister, Local Self-Government, paid an official visit to Unao and was given a rousing reception. The Municipality and District Boards presented them with a joint address of welcome at public meeting of forty thousand

Addressing the meeting, Pt. Pant said that he was being received with so much enthusiasm not because he was the Premier, but because he was a representative of a great organisation, the Indian National Congress. Continuing he said that the Congress was fighting for the independence and economic freedom of the masses. He urged Kisans to pay the rent and exhorted them to stand by the Congress ideals

Afterwards he addressed a meeting of Congress workers

The Deputy Commissioner gave a dinner, after which Pandit Pant granted interviews.—A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

"Dufferin" Cadets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—During the past two years or so great prominence has been given in the Press to the prospects of employment for cadets of the "Dufferin" after they have completed their training and their apprenticeship.

The old cadets of the "Dufferin" are grateful for this interest in their welfare, but they wish to point out that the views published in the Press are somewhat misleading.

As stated by the Captain Superintendent at the prize distribution on December 8th, the number of unemployed "Dufferin" excadets is extremely small. What other profession of employment in India can claim such a small percentage of unemployed among its members?

There are definite indications that the Merchant Navy of India is undoubtedly expanding, as is shown by a comparison of the tonnage of Indian-owned shipping now compared with that of 20 years ago. It seems to me that there is every prospect in the future of the employment of a high percentage of both executive and engineer officers in the Merchant Navy.

The "Dufferin" requires a large supply of young recruits of good quality from whom cadets can be selected with care, so that the sea-service can be assured of the best materials among its officers at the time of their going to sea. Parents need have no misgivings with regard to the future of their sons after leaving the "Dufferin", for I know that those cadets who, for some reason or other, have not taken up a seacareer have found other posts with excellent prospects. In fact, their training on the "Dufferin" has been without exception, a definite asset to them in their applications for employment.

As an old cadet of the "Dufferin" myself, and as Secretary of the "Dufferin" Old Cadets' Association, I would like to assure the public that we view the future with every confidence. We call upon them to give the "Dufferin" their support in its work of opening up a new avenue of employment for the young men of India and of helping their country to stand upon its own feet.—Yours etc.

M. S. IBRAT,
Secretary, The "Dufferin" Old Cadets' Association.
P.O. Box No. 515, Bombay.

"Congress In Office"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your report of my speech on "Congress in Office" at a meeting on 14th instant, there is more than one statement which needs correction. It is not possible to put right every instance of inaccurate reporting, but I would like specifically to correct the statement attributed to me that "the Girni Kamgar Union had only about a couple of hundred members." What I did say was that it had some time back only about a couple of thousand members.

In order to remove any misunderstanding that may be caused and in fairness to the Union, I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish this correction.—Yours, etc.

M. R. MASANI.

Speculation In Share Bazar

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of the Government and public men needs to be drawn to the serious situation that has arisen in the Bombay Share Bazar. The transactions that have and are taking place in the Bombay Stock Exchange, seem to be nothing short of legalised loot

What on earth did happen for such a heavy crash in the Bombay Share Bazar? The rates of Tata Steel Ordinary which were quoted in the middle of October at something like Rs. 370 to Rs. 375 have dropped down to Rs. 260 to Rs. 270, and those of the Deferred which was quoted at Rs. 1,775, have dropped down to Rs. 1,190, all in two months! What this heavy drop is due to or how was it brought about require to be deeply investigated and the credulous public saved from total ruin. Government's attention was drawn to this in December last and Government appointed the Morrison Committee, which inquired into and made certain suggestions and recommendations against high manipulation by professional operators, but they were not adopted, and once more the public has been caught in the mesh and robbed wholesale in broad day light by the manipulations and machinations of the Professional Operators of the Share Bazar! Many poor men who have been dupes to the Share Bazar operators or operations, have lost their life's earnings and savings and are going to run into debts—all in two months. Now that the Congress Government is in office and they are called the "People's Government," will they look into the matter and investigate what has actually taken place and whether this fall or crash has come as a natural course or was brought about by the reckless operations and machinations of interested parties at the cost of public? As a preliminary step the Share Bazar should be suspended pending inquiry—at least the "forward business." Forward business has become nothing less than legalised gambling. Nearly 99 per cent. of the "forward business" is of a speculative nature. And the Share Bazar moves and acts on the successful spreading of rumours by interested parties to suit their own taste and convenience. They more often than not pretend selling when their real intention is to buy, and "vice versa," and public or outside customers fall prey to these "guesses" and inspired news of the Share Bazar.

Outside customers are entirely at the mercy of the brokers and they have been totally ruined. The remedy is that an immediate inquiry should be ordered and a moratorium declared in the case of the Share Bazar dues, thus saving thousands of middle class people from ruin. Such is the woeful tale of the Share Bazar. So will the Congress Government move in the matter and save the poor innocent victims?—Yours etc.,

"A VICTIM OF SHARE BAZAR."

Vajreshwari Hot Springs

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the issue of the 20th instant of your paper, there appeared a report of the opening ceremony of Seth Kahandas Narandas Arogyabhuvan at Vajreshwari. There Mr. M. V. Desai suggested that Government might build a Hospital to which the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi replied that Government had no money to take up such a scheme.

I write this letter to say that the idea of starting a hospital need not wait for Government funds. With a capital of Rs. 40,000/- it is quite practicable to arrange for separate baths for regular patients, to give them medical help at a nominal cost from the very first year and to build a decent free hospital in ten years.

I have worked on these springs for full ten years, have analysed waters of different springs, have treated patients and am quite satisfied that the springs have wonderful curative powers in certain diseases, some of them being ordinarily incurable. I had myself thought of developing this place into a first class health-center on business lines but could not proceed for want of funds.

If the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi or Mr. M. V. Desai or any other gentleman can persuade a few capitalists to come forth with the capital and form a Syndicate my experience and study of ten years are there to co-oprate.

Dear Mr. Editor, if you please to promise me enough space, I propose to deal with the medical aspect of these springs, the necessity of providing separate hygienic baths and of taking precautions in the developments of the small town which promises to grow near the springs in a separate letter.—Yours, etc.

D. H. GAVANKAR,
B.A., L.M. & S.

Girgaum, Bombay
Dec. 22.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

B. P. C. C. Presidency

A. H. GADRE writes: "If the Congress High Command, by temporary modification of the constitution, ask the Bombay Congress electorate to choose their own leader, I can assure them that the electorate will elect Vir Nariman to the presidentship of the B.P.C.C. by another thumping majority and again prove that he is the one and only leader that Bombay adores. Will the Congress High Command give the Bombay electorate an opportunity to show their unstinted faith in Vir Nariman?"

"B" Ward Elections

"TRUE CONGRESSMEN" appeal to the Congress voters of the 'B' Ward to vote for Messrs. B. A. Khimji, N. N. Popat, H. L. Darbar, S. C. Thakkar and Dr. J. V. Vora.

Appeal To Keralites

U. M. MENON appeals to all Keralites in Bombay to extend their whole-hearted co-operation to the present Managing Committee of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj and thus help them in their task of organising and advancing the community.

Dadar Station Complaint

S. V. MULHERKAR draws the attention of the B.B. & C.I. Rly. authorities to the insanitary condition of platform No. 4 at Dadar.

Salaries And Honesty

C. J. BHATT (Dholka) considers the argument that the proposed cuts would inevitably lower down the moral standard of public services to be hollow and mischievous. The correspondent feels that unconscionably high salaries are only public bribes to restrain a servant from falling down the slippery slope of private bribes."

An Anomaly In Salsette

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The migration from Bombay City proper to the Island of Salsette which is known now as the Bombay Suburban District, has had been so consistent that it has had been found necessary for the Government to bestow Local Self-Government institutions to such areas which have developed in towns. These local bodies primarily look after their sanitation, hygiene, building operations etc., but an anomaly prevails in matters relating to building operations on lands which are owned either by Khots or Government. The building operations are subjected to "dual" control, one exercised by the Revenue Collector under his own rules and second by the local body under its own by-laws for the building purposes duly sanctioned by the Government These rules of the collectorate and of the local bodies' are found many a times conflicting each other, and the land holders experience much difficulty in getting sanctions from both the authorities in meeting to their requirements.

It is not only the hardship of long time that one has to await for in getting sanctions, but underneath it the Collector levies non-agricultural assessment assessing the properties or plots at rates which are very high and are considered oppressive For any little change or temporary structure other than that first sanctioned, the property holder is heavily fined under Land Revenue Code Rules which fully authorise the Collector to do as he likes.

There is I am told, a Permanent Settlement granted to the Island of Salsette by the East India Company in the Year 1799 to 1803, by which the land assessment has been a fixed one and cannot be increased. Judgments to this effect it has had been reported in the Press, have been given by the Privy Council and the High Court, holding that the assessment is fixed one, and cannot be increased even though the Land Revenue Code is applied, and even if the Lands are appropriated for purposes other than farming.

Many prominent inhabitants and local bodies had voiced about this anomaly in the past in the Press, and passed resolutions against the non-agricultural assessment and dual control. The matter was once debated on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Council and in the year 1923. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, the then Minister for Local Self-Government was able to take off dual control of the Revenue authorities over the towns in the Presidency wherever there were municipalities, but the island of Salsette was specially excluded from such exemption. I think proper attention must not have been drawn on this Salsette question in the light of Permanent Settlement.

As the present Government are going to introduce rational changes pertaining to local self Government, some of the local bodies and residents' associations in the Bombay Suburban District have individually voiced condemnation of this non-agricultural assessment and dual control in one way or another. The District Congress Committee B. S. D. convened a Conference on Local self Government in the Bombay Suburbs and it deliberated on this particular matter of non-agricultural assessment and dual control in the Salsette. It passed a resolution on this matter and urged the Honourable Ministers for Local Self-Government, and the Revenue, to abolish the same.

Under the circumstances will the M.L.A.'s representing this District in the Bombay Legislative Assembly including the Hon. Mr. Kher, rise to the occasion and see that the matters are set at right and justice is meted out after so long a time.—Yours, etc.

R. G. LUKSHMIDAS.

SCIENCE DELEGATION AT ELLORA CAVES

(From Our Correspondent)

AURANGABAD, Dec. 22.

Sir James Jeans and the party were accorded a warm reception at Ellora where Mr. Jalaluddin, the curator of the caves, garlanded the chief guest and his assistant welcomed the Delegation.

The welcome preceded a brief description of the geologic formation of the temple rocks and the brief history of the caves. The speech was appreciated by the Delegation and greatly cheered. Then the whole party visited the rock-cut temples and enjoyed the gigantic ancient Hindu carving and sculpture for more than an hour.

CHOLERA WAXES IN PRESIDENCY

Health Returns Show Decrease In Deaths From Plague

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended 18th December were as under:—

CHOLERA:—The presidency cholera figures for the week were 53 attacks and 35 deaths against 42 attacks and 19 deaths in the previous week. Thana district reported 52 attacks and 34 deaths against 34-14 in the previous week and Ahmednagar 1-1 against 1-0.

In Thana district the disease was mainly confined to Dahanu and Palghar talukas. One Special Medical Officer has been appointed on cholera duty in Thana district.

PLAGUE:—Ten cases and 4 deaths from plague were reported during the week against 10-8 in the previous week Kanara district had 4-2 against 2-1; Dharwar 3-1 against 4-4; Ratnagiri 2-0 against nil and Belgaum 1-1 against 4-3.

In Ratnagiri district 2 cases of plague have occurred in Vengurla town. The Municipality was warned as early as in August of the probable importation of the disease from Chandgad Mahal of Belgaum district where Plague is prevalent.

SMALL-POX:—Small-pox figures by districts for the week are:—Poona 25-0; Ratnagiri 16-1; Kolaba 11-2; Satara 11-0; Thana 5-1; Bombay Suburban 4-1. Ahmednagar 1-0 and Bombay City 66-23. Total 139 attacks and 28 deaths against 83 attacks and 28 deaths in the previous week.

VACCINE INSTITUTE, BELGAUM.—The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum Vaccine Institute to different parts of the presidency during the week was 49,475.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eight cases and four deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 2 cases in the previous week. Ahmedabad town had 3-2 and Bombay City 5-2.

MALARIA.

The touring medical officers on anti-malaria duty in the different districts visited 275 villages and treated 7,304 persons. Of these 5,680 were treated for malaria. They examined 7,033 persons for spleen and found 1,706 with enlarged spleen. Peint taluka showed spleen index of 80 among those examined. The spleen index was also found to be high in Mandvi taluka (81), Supa (74), Bankapur (73) and Mokhada (63).

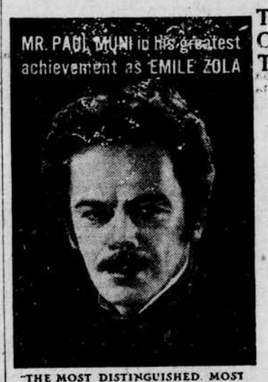
FOR TRADE UNION UNITY

Kalappa's Hopes

NAGPUR, Dec. 24.

Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A., (Labour), who moved the unity resolution, which was passed unanimously at the recent session of the National Trade Union Federation, Calcutta, when interviewed by the Associated Press, hoped that All India Trade Union Congress, which had already accepted Mr. V. V. Giri's proposals for unity in Labour ranks at its annual session in Bombay two years ago and would not create any further difficulty unless new conditions are laid down afresh by the National Trade Union Federation.

Mr. Kalappa will attend the coming session of the Trade Union Congress at Delhi next week with Mr. B. Shivarao, with the object of implementing the recent Calcutta unity resolution.—A. P.



"THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MOST IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE SCREEN THIS YEAR" — N. Y. Daily News

Mr. Paul MUNI in The Life of Emile Zola

With a cast of thousands including Gloria Holden • Donald Crisp Henry O'Neill • Louis Calhern Directed by William Dieterle Screen play by Norman Reilly Raine Heinz Herald and Geza Herczeg Produced by WARNER BROS

and

GALE SONDERGAARD as MADAME DREYFUS
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT as CAPTAIN DREYFUS
ERIN O'BRIEN-MOORE as NANA
MORRIS CARNOVSKY as ANATOLE FRANCE

ONE OF THOSE EXTRAORDINARY PICTURES THAT NO ONE SHOULD MISS!
—"N. Y. Daily Mirror".

THE FINEST HISTORICAL FILM EVER MADE & THE GREATEST SCREEN BIOGRAPHY!
ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE PRODUCTIONS OF THE YEAR!
THE GREATEST MOTION PICTURE EVER MADE! THAT'S WHAT THE CRITICS SAY.

Warner Bros.
ARE PROUD TO PRESENT
MR. PAUL
MUNI

Academy Award Winner, in a role eclipsing in brilliance every past triumph of his distinguished career—

THE LIFE OF EMILE
Zola

With two words—"I Accuse"—he made the world remember the man it tried to forget!

WITH A CAST OF THOUSANDS INCLUDING
GALE SONDERGAARD . . . JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
Gloria Holden • Donald Crisp • Erin O'Brien-Moore
Henry O'Neill • Louis Calhern • Morris Carnovsky
Directed by William Dieterle
Screen play by Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald and Geza Herczeg

ZOLA—the rebel genius life never tamed—strides across the screen to become an immortal character in the motion picture Gallery of the Great!

NOW SHOWING AT
PATHE

The First Theatre in Bombay to be Equipped with
MIRROPHONIC SOUND SYSTEM
Screen's Latest Achievement.

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Sundays Extra Morning Show 10 A. M.

For Bookings 'Phone—41561 or S. Rose & Co.

FILM FARE FOR CHRISTMAS

A scene from "Make A Wish" featuring Bobby Breen, the boy star, running at the Capitol.

Four Popular Films Revived To-day

"Charge Of Light Brigade" At Edward; 'Lloyds Of London" And "Ben Hur" At Palace; "Cain And Mabel" At Broadway

The most thrilling cavalry charge ever filmed brings to life the inspirations of Tennyson's immortal poem, "The Charge of the Light Brigade," and forms the climax of the Warner Bros. picture of the same name, which has come to The Edward this week with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland in the leading roles. In addition to the 600 horsemen who participate in the charge, nearly 15,000 extra players were used in making this picture. Although the production has its basis in history, the story, the incidents and the names of many characters are fictitious.

The story shows the love of two handsome brothers for pretty Olivia, and how the gallantry of the elder sends the younger back to her arms and happiness. Flynn is excellent as the love-scarred major and Patric Knowles as good as his brother who wins the girl through Flynn's self-sacrifice.

Outdoor scenes are very fine and the acting throughout deserves great praise, but it is the sweeping magnificence of the splendid finale which will be remembered by all who see it.

"Lloyds Of London"

"Lloyds of London," the brilliant new Twentieth Century-Fox hit, has come to The Palace this week, with Freddie Bartholomew, Madeliene Carroll and the new romantic sensation, Tyrone Power, in the stellar roles, and Sir Guy Standing and C. Aubrey Smith in the supporting cast. Ablaze with action, vivid with pageantry and vital with drama unites in swift moving kaleidoscope the thrilling account of the founding of England's sea power, and the establishment of the world's most exciting and extraordinary institution

The opportunity of overnight stardom was granted to the sensational new player, Tyrone Power, as a result of his outstanding performances in two previous pictures: "Girls' Dormitory" and "Ladies in Love." The present story finds him in the role of Jonathan Blake, who carves a brilliant career for himself in the great international insurance firm whose fortunes he brings to its greatest peak. At the height of his meteoric career he falls in love with Madeliene Carroll, who plays the wife of Lord Stacy, Jonathan's avowed enemy.

"Ben Hur"

There will be extra morning shows at The Palace this week on Saturday, 25th and Sunday 26th for the exhibition of "Ben Hur," M-G-M's famous production starring the great screen favourite Ramon Novarro. This is your last opportunity to see once more this great screen masterpiece which had only a few years back taken the whole screen world by storm.

"Cain And Mabel"

Two of the foremost stars of the silver screen, Marion Davies and Clark Gable, are brought together in "Cain and Mabel," a Cosmopolitan production replete

(Continued on Page 13).

A scene from "Cain and Mabel" running at Broadway Talkies.

A scene from "Double Wedding" starring William Powell and Myrna Loy at Wellington.

Paul Muni In Yet Another Memorable Role

"Life Of Emile Zola" Is Outstanding Film Event Of The Year

Paul Muni, who gave motion pictures a new impetus with his portrayal of Pasteur, appears in a brilliant new biography, the true and dramatic "Life of Emile Zola," which is the week's most outstanding release, at Pathe. This vivid page from history is undoubtedly one of the finest films, not just of this year, but of Hollywood's long history.

The picture has a great subject, one handled by writers and director with excellent taste as well as showmanship. No one could go far wrong with a dramatization of Zola's courageous fight to save the life of a man he had never met. But few would have made of it a picture so satisfying in every detail of story-telling, casting, and atmosphere.

It Is Zola!

To Mr. Muni, as usual, must go much of the credit for the picture's effectiveness Equalling, if not topping, his difficult role in "The Good Earth," he gives to this new film another complete and extraordinarily convincing characterization.

This is no personality boy. This is an actor, one of the very few willing to subordinate his own amiable personality before the cameras. There is never a hint that this is Paul Muni. It is Zola, the eager hot-headed youth, the self-satisfied man of middle age, the valiant and again hot-headed crusader approaching his last days, who fills the screen.

A Page From History

Mr. Muni has, deservedly, as juicy a role as any actor could wish He plays the young author always embattled against injustice and corruption. His crusading brings him fame and financial success. He is content with his lot. Then comes the Dreyfus scandal A young officer is accused of selling military secrets, convicted, drummed out of the army, and sentenced to Devil's Island.

It took to get Zola interested. Every one tried, Anatole France, Clemenceau, all his own friends. Mme. Zola's broken-hearted plea at last awoke his old crusading spirit His fight begins, and carries on through that bitter dramatic trial to a triumphant and world-famed victory.

The story one that shaped the history of modern France, takes place against an unobtrusive and yet never forgotten background of French history. Atmosphere and settings are extraordinarily believable. Paris slowly changes as Zola grows from a bitter youth to a prosperous man of letters. His friends change, too, among them Paul Cezanne, played by Vladimir Sokoloff as though he had just stepped out of a Cezenne self-portrait.

The supporting cast is quite up to the film's high standard. Erin O'Brien-Moore appears briefly, and with great effectiveness, as the tragic Nana. Joseph Schildkraut is Dreyfus, and Gale Sondergaard his loyal wife. Mr. Muni and his director, William Dieterle, again deserve the congratulations and gratitude of every one who enjoys a great picture. "The Life of Emile Zola" is worthy of Paul Muni!

Paul Robeson in "King Soloman's Miner" running at the Excelsior.

Paul Robeson In Rider Haggard Story

"King Solomon's Mines" At Excelsior Brings To Screen Famous African Thriller

A grand picture, based on the Rider Haggard romance, a story read and loved by millions of people all over the world, "King Solomon's Mines" (starting to-day at Excelsior) tells of an intrepid band of adventurers, who brave the jungles, desert and hostile Zulu warriors to find the lost mines of Ophir.

Guided by a giant native, Umbopa, they reach the mines, only to be involved in a series of catastrophic adventures. Umbopa reveals himself as the true ruler of the mysterious Zulu kingdom where the mines are hidden...and a war ensues for the throne—a war fought with flaming assegais.

The war scenes are breath-taking and awesome, staged by thousands of real Zulu warriors in the heart of Zululand. These scenes, the elephant hunting sequences, the trip across the deadly Kalahari desert, the eruption of a volcano in the Mountain of a Thousand Valleys, 'contribute to make the film one of the outstanding epic thriller of the year.'

Paul Robeson as the true Zulu king acts and sings with his usual vigour. His voice, famed all over the world, needs no recommendation. Sir Cedric Hardwicke, as the famed elephant hunter, Alan Quatermain; Roland Young, as Captain Good, who loses his trousers among the savages, but never yields up his monocle; Loder as Sir Henry Curtis, and Anna Lee in the romantic lead, fairly surpass themselves.

THE STORY.

Kathy O'Brien and her father are stranded in Kimberley after a fruitless effort to mine for diamonds. They obtain a lift from a hunter, Allan Quatermain, and during their trek to the coast they come across a dying Spaniard who produces a map and deliriously babbles of King Solomon's Mines. O'Brien steals the map and goes off in search of the mines. Arriving at Kitsfontein, Quartermain, who is due to take two clients on a hunting trip, refuses Kathy's entreaties to follow her father and she steals his wagon and sets out, accompanied only by Umbopa, the dead Spaniard's negro driver. Quatermain and his clients, Commander Good and Sir Henry Curtis come across Kathy and Umbopa during their hunting trip which they eventually abandon in order to help the girl in her search for her father. They fall into the hands of the Zulus whose kraal guards the entrance to the mines and Umbopa informs them he is their rightful king, he having been exiled as a child by Twala, their present chief. An eclipse of the sun which the white men use as a sign to save their lives, so impresses the natives that they flock to Umbopa's side and Twala is eventually overthrown. After the fight Quatermain, Good and Curtis follow Kathy into the mine, where she and her father, who has been imprisoned there by Twala, are re-united. The witch doctress of the tribe, unnoticed, blocks the exit with a boulder and the party is trapped. With the help of Umbopa, however, they manage to escape a moment before an erupting volcano buries King Solomon's Mines for ever.

Romance Among The Snows

Sonja Henie In "Thin Ice" At Regal

Dazzling in its spectacle, snow-drenched with [illegible]ering Alpine beauty, exhilar[illegible] its fresh, gay out-of-doors [illegible]omance that will fill your eyes with delight and open them wide with wonder, "Thin Ice", Twentieth Century-Fox gay and magnificent musical starring Sonja Henie, more radiantly exciting than ever before, and Tyrone Power, handsome, young screen star who soared to fame in "Lloyds of London" opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. A star in her first picture, Miss Henie tops "One in a Million" with new grace never before revealed, as she skates and skis along the silvery Alpine slopes, with Tyrone Power and romance following close behind.

Arthur Treacher, Raymond Walburn, and Joan Davis are featured in the notable supporting cast, which also includes Sig Rumann, Alan, Hale, Leah Ray, Melville Cooper, Maurice Cass, and George Givot.

The story is swiftly paced, exhilaratingly exciting, and hilari-

(Continued on Page 13).

Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power in "Thin Ice" running at the Regal.

That Boy, Bobby Breen!

Wants You To "Make A Wish" At Capitol

The screen has presented during the current season few more completely entertaining motion picture than "Make A Wish," the new Bobby Breen musical starring vehicle filmed by Principal Production for RKO Radio, at the Capitol Theatre. In no department of production has anything been neglected to make the picture a thoroughly enjoyable one and it easily qualifies as the best in which the young singing star has ever appeared—a pleasing mixture of comedy, romance, tuneful songs and beautiful backgrounds. Bobby combines real ability as an actor with a magnificent singing voice which seems even to have increased in volume and sweetness. He is heard in several haunting melodies written by the noted Viennese composer, Oscar Straus, the outstanding one of the group being the theme song bearing the title of the picture itself.

Basil Rathbone, no longer the suave villain, plays a truly romantic role for the first time in his screen career, and contribute a performance which stamps him as a versatile actor of unsual attainments. The leading feminine role is portrayed by Marion Clare famous radio singer, who gives every promise of future screen stardom. The explosive Italian, Henry Armetta, is vastly humorous in a characterization that is literally a comedy gem. Others in the big cast who do especially commendable work are Ralph Forbes, Leon Errol, Donald Meek Leonid Kinskey and Herbert Rawlinson.

THE STORY

Much of the action of "Make a Wish" adapted from an original story by Gertrude Berg, takes place at a Boy's summer camp in Maine, where Bobby forms a close friendship with Basil Rathbone, a composer. Rathbone becomes interested in the boy's lovely young mother, Marion Claire, and a romance develops between the two, despite her fiance, Ralph Forbes. This tangled situation reaches a tensely dramatic climax in her New York home, and at the rehearsal of an operetta. Director Kurt Neumann has maintained the action at a lively pace and both he and Associate Producer Edward Gross may well be proud of a picture which stands high in the list of the season's best. Musical direction was in the hands of Hugo Reisenfeld, and Paul Webster and Louis Alter wrote the lyrics for the Straus songs. "Make a Wish" is a picture which is heartily recommended.

HE SCORES AGAIN!

Paul Muni who puts over a splendid performance in "The Life of Emile Zola" (Pathe).

Powell-Loy Are Teamed Again

"Double Wedding" Is Mirthful Farce At Wellington

One very good way of starting the Christmas season in a merry mood will be to see the film which is claimed to make a mummy mirthful—to wit, "Double Wedding" this week at the Wellington.

Most film fans will only need to be told that William Powell and Myrna Loy are the stars of "Double Wedding," to make a beeline for the booking office; for it would be difficult to find a couple of stars more popular in Bombay that these two, who have now made no less than seven big successes between them. You will remember their "Thin Man" series with chuckles—"Libelled Lady" too!

In their latest—and, it is said, their funniest—hit, "Double Wedding," William Powell takes the part of a penniless, happy-go-lucky artist who lives in a coon-skin coat and a trailer caravan, while Myrna is a very efficient (and, of course a very charming) owner of a fashionable New York gown shop—a role which gives her a chance to wear a fascinating assortment of gowns designed by Adrian. The fun starts when Myrna tries to get her sister out of Powell's "clutches" only to fall a victim to his charms herself.

Supporting William Powell and Myrna Loy are Florence Rice, as Myrna's sister, and John Beal, as her half-hearted suitor. Jessie Ralph is in another of her notable dowager roles, and Sidney Toler makes a priceless butler.

"Double Wedding" is pure farce—droll, witty, alive with rib-tickling situations and brisk back-chat. If you are a Powell-Loy fan you'll need no urging to see this film And if you don't know yet how charmingly humorous the screen's ideal couple can be, now's the time to learn.

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CHARGE AGAINST B.P.C.C. SECRETARY

Girgaum Congress Inquiry Committee's Report

Messrs G. P. Huthcesing, R. K. Prabhu and H. D. Misra, who constituted the committee appointed to inquire into certain irregularities in G. D. C. C. accounts have issued the following report:

By the resolution of the Council of the G. D. C. C., passed on December 11, 1937, we were appointed to inquire into—

(a) As to why no regular account was opened in a Bank in the names of the President, Treasurer, and Secretary as per resolution, dated May 2, 1936, during the period from August 7, 1935 to June 14, 1937.

(b) Who handled the funds during the period and

(c) Particularly with regard to the items of Rs. 642-10 and Rs. 50-12 alleged to be advanced to the Parliamentary Committee in February, 1937, for which there is no receipt.

The Committee started with a double handicap. It suffered from short time at its disposal which was crowded with Congress elections. But even that could have been surmounted, had we received willing co-operation and good will both from the Secretaries and the persons concerned in the Inquiry. Their obstructionist tactics made the task of the Committee very difficult

The Committee met on five occasions but could hardly gather any further information than what was on the files of the G. D. C. C. and the Account Books.

Mr. P. R. Lele and Mr. R. M. Desai, the persons concerned particularly with the inquiry refused their co-operation and in spite of repeated requests refused to come and help the Committee. Mr. S. V. Sovani was also requested to come but he did not do so.

The General Secretary of the B. P.C.C., Mr. S.K. Patil, on one pretext or another tried to avoid submitting to the Committee vouchers and copies of letters in the possession of the B.P.C.C. or the Bombay City Congress Parliamentary Committee.

Mr. Patil went to the extent of questioning the right of the Committee to request him to offer his co-operation, and submit for our inspection papers asked for. We cannot explain this conduct of Mr. Patil.

Under these circumstances, we feel that there was a definite attempt to withhold the information regarding the Accounts of the G.D.C.C. and particularly regarding the two items concerned.

We are hence unable to report fully on all the points referred to us. It is possible, however, from the facts in our possession to come to some definite conclusions.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.

The Council of the G.D.C.C. at its meeting on the 2nd May, 1936, passed the resolution requesting the Secretary to open an account in the names of the President, Treasurer and Secretary. In spite of the resolution it appears that no such account was opened. The moneys remained in the Bank in the names of Mrs Perinben Captain, Miss Najuben Dastur, Mr. Mahimtura, the President, Secretary and Treasurer for the preceding year.

Mrs. Captain however handed over the Bank Pass Book and books of accounts to the new Secretary. She made repeated requests to the Secretaries to take charge of the moneys but the Secretaries did not take any steps to do so till August 1936.

In August 1936, Mrs. Captain handed over the sum then standing to the credit of the G.D.C.C. to Mr. Sovani as the latter requested her to do so. From that period the moneys remained in the hands of Mr. Sovani till the 13th October 1936, when he handed over the sum to Mr. Lele, the then President. Mr. Lele deposited the moneys in the Central Bank of India.

We cannot say whether the same were deposited in the joint names or in the personal name of Mr. Lele in a separate account. But from the entry in the Account Book in December 1936 under the item Interest Rs. 9-3-0 read that the sum was received from the Central Bank of India through Mr. Lele, who had deposited the sum as a fiduciary deposit on behalf of the G. D. C. C.

NO PASS BOOK

There is however no Bank Pass Book in possession of the G. D. C. C. and Mr. Lele has refused to hand over the same to the G. D. C. C. or produce it for the auditors.

The funds of the G. D. C. C. were thus in possession of Mr. Lele from October '36 and it seems that he used to pay moneys as required by the office from time to time.

Further from the files it is evident that the cheque of Rs. 642-10-0 was drawn by Mr. Lele. On the 14th June '37, Mr. Lele handed over the balance lying with him on behalf of the G. D. C. C. to the Present President of the G. D. C. C.

This cheque was returned, as the Bank refused to cash as no notice was given. Mr. Lele gave another cheque on the 30th June and the cheque was cashed. It is clear that the moneys were in possession of Mr. Lele from October '36 to June '37 and were deposited by him in his name in the Central Bank of India. We have no Pass Books before us and we cannot say whether there was a separate Account opened in the Bank or not.

With regard to the particular item of Rs. 642|10|- and Rs. 50|12|-, it appears that a cheque of Rs. 642|10|- was drawn by Mr. Lele sometime in February '37. There is a letter acknowledging the receipt of this cheque given by Mr. Desai, the then Secretary of the G. D. C. C. bearing the date 26th February '37. This letter was however not written on the date mentioned on the letter.

Mr. Gundu Rao, the typist of the G. D. C. C. has stated to us that sometime in April or May 1937, after the present President had come into office and made inquiries regarding the Accounts, Mr. Desai came one day to the office and asked him to type the letter which bears the above date and asked him to put it on the file. There is however a letter from Mr. Lele, dated 2nd March '37 the then President of the G. D. C. C. addressed to the Secretary of the B. P. C. C. (Bombay Provincial Congress Committee) requesting him to return the sum advanced. This letter was written on the date which it bears.

From the further correspondence between the G. D. C. C. and the B. P. C. C. and the Bombay City Congress Parliamentary Committee, it appears that Mr. Patil in acknowledging the letter of the G. D. C. C. states that he will put the letter before the Finance Committee and try to arrange payments at an early date. However there are no vouchers or receipts on the files of the G. D. C. C. from the B. P. C. C. or the Parliamentary Committee acknowledging the receipt of these sums.

NO EVIDENCE OF ADVANCE

Further from the rough Account Book of the G. D. C. C. it appears these sums were not entered into the Account Book till some time in April '37, when the Accounts had to be audited. It was then that these entries were made in pencil in the rough Account Book which were later copied in the fair Cash Book.

We may also state that the rough Account Book bears no evidence of such advance except by these entries in pencil. No particulars are given therein as to whom the payments were made.

The Accounts have been entered and balances brought forward month to month till May without the necessary deductions from the Balance of Rs. 642|10|- and Rs. 50|12|-. The rough Account Book raises considerable doubts in our mind and it is clear that the entries of these advances were made at a very late stage, in pencil and no attention has been paid to these two items while striking the Balance of credit from month to month.

PATIL NON-CO-OPERATES

Mr. Patil has refused to give us copies of any vouchers or receipts, if any in his possession. Besides there is no resolution of the Council of the G. D. C. C. permitting or confirming the advances of these sums.

Under these circumstances we cannot conclude whether these moneys were paid to the Parliamentary Committee or under what circumstances these moneys were disbursed.

We however think it necessary to state to the Council that even if these sums were advanced to the Parliamentary Committee, they were entirely unauthorised payments and as such those who have advanced these moneys must be held responsible for it.

If Mr. Desai and Mr. Lele and Mr. Patil, the Secretary, Parliamentary Committee had co-operated with us, they would have been able to throw light on the matter as they are the only persons who are in possession of facts regarding this matter. We, therefore leave the matter to the Council and ask them to draw their own conclusions in the matter from the conduct of the parties abovementioned.

Before we conclude our report, we wish to bring to the notice of the Council the conduct of the Secretary, Mr. Mahale. He was rude and towards the latter stage of the Committee meetings, he refused to show us any files, Books of Accounts or give any copies.

We wish to thank the typist, Mr. Gundu Rao for the willing co-operation given to us at all times

Kisan Charter Of Rights

Allahabad Dist. Conference Formulates Demands

ALLAHABAD: (By Mail).

A glimpse of what changes may be introduced in the Tenancy and Land Revenue Legislation of the United Provinces may be had from the resolution embodying the agrarian demands of the tenantry passed at the Allahabad District Political Conference held at Bharwari.

Their Duty

Particular importance has to be given to the resolution in question as it was moved by the Hon'ble Babu Purushottamdas Tandon and because, although the resolution made a 'request' to the Government to accept those demands, the Hon'ble Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Minister, addressing the Conference, declared that there was no point in their making a 'request', for the Ministers were the representatives of the kisans and it was, therefore, their duty to comply with the kisans' demands.

Another member of the Government, the Hon'ble Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Minister for Agriculture, also made a similar declaration.

The resolution moved by Mr. Tandon commended for the acceptance of the Government that the three years' arrears of rent, the payment of which had been stayed, should be written off altogether;

The life-tenants should be declared as occupancy tenants;

The 'seer' tenants should also be given the rights and privileges of occupancy tenants, leaving 50 acres of 'seer' land for the zamindars for 'khudkasht';

The sub-tenants should also have occupancy rights and they should not be charged rents more than that paid by their tenants to the zamindars;

RIGHT TO SELL AND MORTGAGE

The tenants should be given the right to sell and mortgage their land;

The system of ejectment should be abolished and as a safeguard against non-payment of rents, the standing crops may be subjected to attachment and if the crop be not sufficient, a portion of the holding may be sold to recover the rents 'nazrana', 'hari', 'begar' and other unauthorized;

The tanks in the villages should be considered as public property;

There should be a provision for pasture lands, the 'parti' land and land on river banks being considered as public property to be utilized as pastures;

The tenants should have the right to make houses in the 'abadi' and to grow trees;

Canal dues should be reduced;

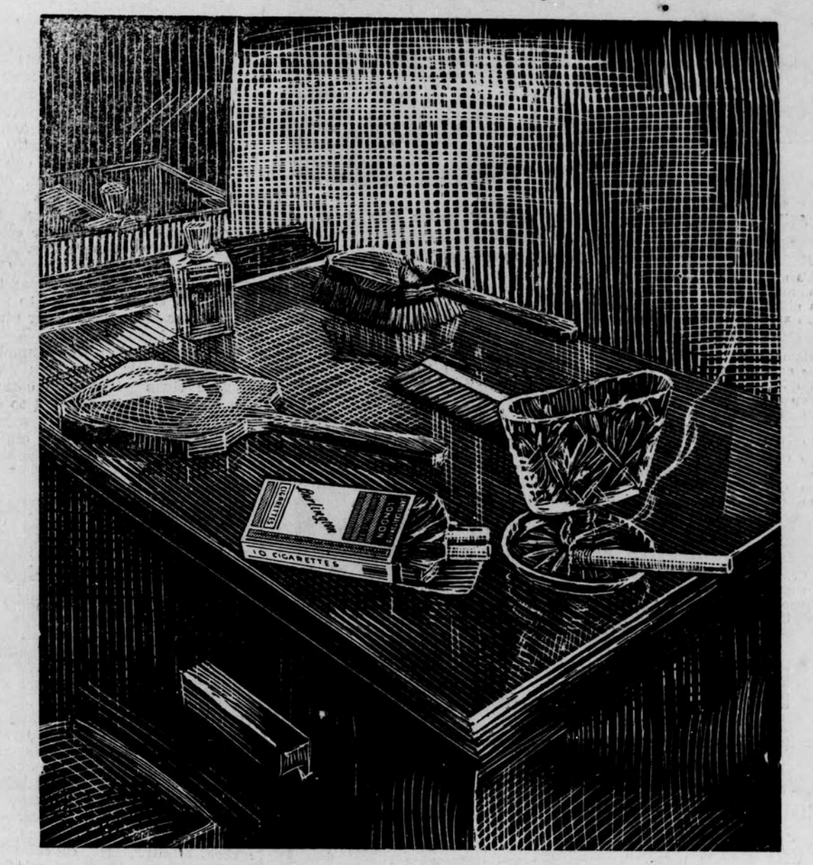
The debts which the tenants were unable to pay should be written off;

The law of succession should be changed so that deceased tenants' relatives could succeed them;

In the case of a joint tenancy, the defaulter should only be liable to the payment of his share and of not all the shareholders.

EXPERIMENT IN ALLAHABAD DISTRICT

The same resolution also incorporated the demand, originally suggested by the President of the Conference, Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh, that the collection of rents should be made by the village panchayats to be set up for the purpose and the payment of the zamindars' share should be made by them after paying land revenue and deducting collection expenses. Mr. Tandon suggested that an experiment, of such a scheme might be tried first in the Allahabad District.—A.P.



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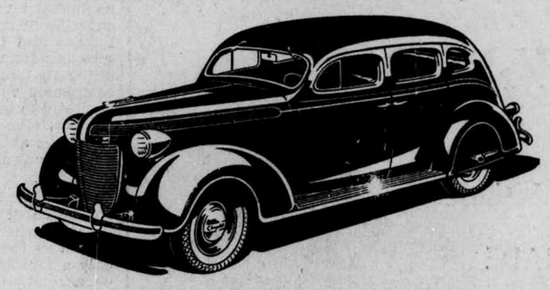

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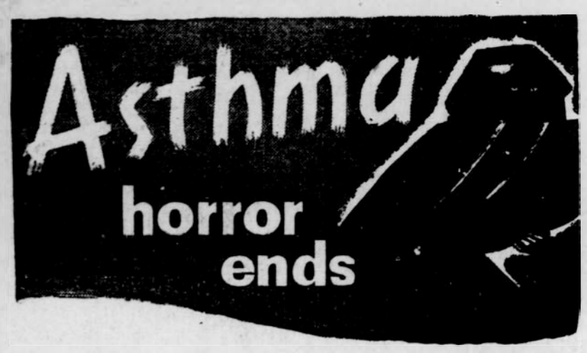

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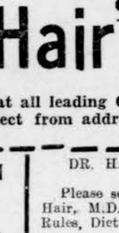

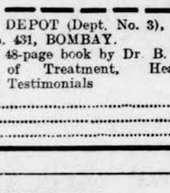

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CARTMEN'S STRIKE IN BIJAPUR

Alleged Coercive Methods Adopted By Municipal Servants

(From A Correspondent)

BIJAPUR, (By Mail).

About 150 cartmen in Bijapur struck work as a protest against the coercive measures alleged to have been adopted by the municipal servants in collecting the tax levied on them. Their main grievance was that they were unable to pay the taxes this year because of the famine conditions. In the evening they took out a procession from the Congress House to the Municipal Hall where the Committee was to meet to consider the proposal for giving address to the Governor.

The President of the Municipality heard their grievances and assured them that no coercive measures would be adopted to collect the taxes. But he refused their demand for writing off the same or even for suspending it.

"MISLEADING UNWARY COMPETITORS"

Bombay Judge's Strictures In Cross-Word Puzzle Case

(Before Mr. Indranarayen Brijmohanlal Chief Judge, Small Causes Court), Venkatrao Sista Trading as Sistas Sales and Publicity Service filed a suit against (1) Uplifting Banking Corporation Ltd., and (2) L. Baboo Ram Seth formerly trading as Victoria Competition, for the recovery of the advertisement charges from the Defendants, in respect of Crossword Puzzles. After a protracted hearing lasting for several months, Mr Indranarayen B, Chief Judge Small Causes Court delivered judgment on Thursday against Defendant No. 1 Company for Rs. 1,000 and cost, dismissing the suit against Defendant No. 2 without any costs.

In the course of judgment the Chief Judge observed, the second Defendant in this case appears to have tried his hand and not without success at making money by ingenious, though very dubious, means, at the expense of unthinking and confiding members of the public. He started what were known and advertised largely and even in distant places like Rangoon and Ceylon as "Victoria Competition" and "United Puzzles" run more or less on the lines of the Ubiquitous 'Cross Word Puzzles'.

In order to keep himself from liability if the venture should end disastrously or the trick be found out. He (defendant No. 2) floated the first defendant company under the high sounding but deceptive title of the "Uplifting Banking Corporation."

The learned Judge continued that he inserted various and far flung advertisements of the so-called Puzzles and Competitions inviting solutions from competitors on condition that each solution was accompanied with an entry fee of Re. 1-4-0 to be sent in the specified manner, (the language used being such as was certainly likely to mislead unwary competitors into mistakes).

The learned Judge commenting on the entry said, "The entry entitled to win the costed prize of Rs. 15,000 (which I feel sure was only a far receding mirage) should be a solution which must tally, "Exactly figure by figure with our sealed key solution". The entry fee is for further safety of the crafty promoters described as "Price of Victoria antimony". The second Defendant, the learned Judge proceeded, also tried to put forward one Tejram once a messenger in his service at Delhi as the proprietor of 'Victoria Competitions'—an attempt quite in keeping with Defendant No. 2's cowardly screening himself.

The above indicated, according to the judge, the sordid nature of the so-called business of depriving confiding people of their monies carried on under the caption and auspices of the Uplifting Banking Corporation—a shield ingeniously used by the unprincipled second defendant, but this is not the Court to take notice of any criminal aspect which his activities may perhaps have had.

Discussing the personal liability of Defendant 2, the learned Judge held that an evidence, that there was no direct evidence that Plaintiff gave credit directly to Defendant No. 2 in his personal capacity. The evidence showed on the other hand that they dealt with and looked to the Uplifting Banking Corporation for payment.

In the end the Judge passed orders as above.

Mr. N. C. N. Acharya, Advocate appeared for Plaintiff. Mr. A. G. Mody Advocate appeared for Defendant No. 1. Mr. D. S. Deodhar Advocate appeared for Defendant No. 2.

RED CROSS WORK IN CHINA

Headquarters Appeal For Liberal Contributions

The following press communique is issued by Headquarters, Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi:—

At the beginning of the Sino-Japanese Conflict, the situation as regards Red Cross activities was not clear as very little information was obtainable. The Indian Red Cross Society has recently received several reports on the subject, and the public in India may like to know more about the position.

The International Red Cross Committee in Geneva has kept in close touch with events in the Far East. On August 4th the Chinese Red Cross asked the International Committee to inform one or two national Red Cross Societies of its most urgent needs, and also asked that a delegate of the International Red Cross be sent to China immediately.

On August 14th the International Committee offered its services simultaneously to the Chinese and Japanese Red Cross Societies. In the meantime both Chinese and Japanese Red Cross Societies addressed protests to the International Committee alleging violations of the International Conventions on the part of the adversary. In view of this, the International Committee decided to send a delegate to the spot and Colonel Charles de Watteville, of Swiss nationality, was despatched.

The American Red Cross has earmarked a sum of dol. 100,000 for relief to the sick and wounded of all nationalities in China. It has informed the International Committee that the medical supplies asked for will be furnished up to a total not exceeding dol. 55,000. The British Red Cross, in reply to a request for medical supplies addressed to it by the Chinese Red Cross, has sent by air a quantity of silk and catgut.

All the relief organisations in China are working in collaboration with the Red Cross and the Ministry of Health, and the International Committee has undertaken to keep National Red Cross Societies informed of the situation, and to assist in the even distribution of any gifts which may be sent. The Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society is sending a contribution of Rs. 2,000, of which Rs. 1,000 is to go towards the cost of the International Red Cross delegation, and Rs. 1,000 for relief work in China.

Indian Red Cross Society headquarters will gladly act as intermediary to any Red Cross Branch or individuals who wish to contribute to the work of the Red Cross in China.

The Bombay Provincial Branch of the Society has contributed Rs. 500 to be devoted to the relief of the sick and wounded of all nationalities in China and it would gladly act as an intermediary to those who wish to contribute to the work of the Red Cross in China.

Unveiling Ceremony Of St. Christopher's Statue

"You must realise that St. Christopher is the Patron Saint of all travellers and, to deserve his protection, your bounden duty is to assist in safeguarding all those who use your vehicles. You should therefore, make it your aim firstly to maintain the vehicles in your charge in safe condition, and secondly to drive those vehicles in the proper manner as set out in the Indian Highway Code and with due consideration for all other users of the road." With these words, Mr. A. S. Trollip, Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Branch of the Safety First Association of India, unveiled the statue of St. Christopher at the BEST Omnibus Garage, Bombay, on Thursday, before the Maintenance and Operating Staff of the BEST Omnibus Department.

His Grace The Archbishop of Bombay, who was specially invited for the occasion blessed the statue and paid a tribute to the remarkable work that is being done by the Safety First Association of India in making the home, the workshop and the road safer and pleasanter.

On behalf of the BEST Organisation, Sir Stanley Reed proposed a hearty vote of thanks to His Grace.

KATHIAWAR RY. TRAFFIC AND AUDIT CONFERENCE

BOMBAY, Dec. 24.

A correspondent wires from Jamnagar:

The sixth session of the Kathiawar Railways Traffic and Audit Conference Association was held at Jamnagar on December 22 and 23. Some important resolutions were passed and Rai Saheb Girdharilal and Mr. R. R. Madhavasingh have been re-elected as President and Secretary for the next year for the third time in succession.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT PEONS' UNION

New Office Bearers Elected

The annual general meeting of the Government Peons' Union was held at the Madhao Maharaj Scindia Hall, Girgaon, on the 12th December 1937. Among those present were the Hon. Mr. N. M. Joshi, J.P., M.L.A., (Central), Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A., Mr. R. F. Gorwalla M.A., and Advocate, G. J. Mane. Mr. N M. Joshi presided.

After accepting the resignation sent in by the retiring President Rao Bahadur Aswale, the Secretary submitted the report and the balance sheet of the years 1934-37 which were duly passed. Then resolutions were moved urging the Bombay Government to give its due consideration to the memorial sent on behalf of the Union and appealing the Government of India to sanction and award pension equal to half average pay to the inferior staff of the Departments under its control. The following are the office bearers elected for the ensuing year.

President: Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. Vice-President: Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, M.L.A., General Secretary: Mr. G. J. Mane. Assistant Secretary and the Treasurer: Mr. N. G. Rane.

KANARA FOREST GRIEVANCES

(Continued from page 6)

cise of privileges in these unproductive minor forests. Under the arrangement proposed here, these officers would be free to devote their time and energy to the development of the real forest property in the most profitable manner.

Chapter 3 of the Indian Forest Act made provision for the constitution of Village Forests, and writing in 1882, Mr. Baden Powell, author of the Manual of Jurisprudence for Forest Officers remarked:—"I have little doubt that in course of time, village forests will become an important feature in the agricultural economy of the population in many parts of India." But this Chapter has remained a dead letter hitherto.

Forest Punchayets

Now that people's Governments have begun to function in the provinces, Village Forests should now be brought into being for communal use and under communal management. They should be entrusted to the care and management of Forest Punchayats specially constituted for the purpose, responsible to Government and subject to their control in the same manner as the Local Boards are at present.

It is not necessary here to discuss in detail the constitution and powers of these Punchayats. In the Madras Presidency the system is reported to have been working well and with necessary improvements the system can be adopted in this Presidency. Further, with a view to safeguard the village forests from too rapid and unwise exploitation by the agricultural community, and for their scientific management, these Punchayats must be required to employ under them good sylviculturists of the the grade of Forest Rangers, trained in Forestry, for the due administration and conservancy of the forests in their charge.

These measures would remove altogether the grievances on the part of the ryots, who from a consciousness that these village forests belong to them and are managed entirely to sub-serve their interests, would surely develop a sense of responsibility in regard to them and learn to utilise the advantages properly, economically and with an eye to the future requirements of the community.

(To Be Continued.)

KISAN MARCH TO ASSEMBLY

BOMBAY: Friday.

A meeting of the Kisan March Organising Committee was held yesterday evening when much progress was made in drafting the fundamental objectives and the immediate demands of the Kisans.

All questions concerning the arrangments for the march were gone into in great detail. A Sub-Committee was appointed for carrying on propaganda in the different districts of Maharashtra. The question of steamer transport for the peasants of Kolaba and Ratnagiri district was also considered and it was decided to approach the steamship companies operating along the coast in the matter.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on 6 p.m. on January 1st.

Mr. Kamlashanker Pandya, Secretary of the Guajrat Congress Socialist Party, was elected unopposed as a delegate to the Haripura Congress from the Panchmahals District Urban Constituency.

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Sugar please...

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Good SUGAR can now be obtained throughout the country.

SUGAR is the cheapest food value.

EAT MORE SUGAR: IT IS GOOD FOR YOU AND GOOD FOR INDIA

You keep fresher while you work if your head is cool!

Anzora has a wonderfully cooling effect on the scalp. A few drops rubbed in will keep your hair in place and your head cool throughout the day.

Anzora is not greasy—does not soil linen; will not clog or flake the hair.

ANZORA

New White Emulsion

ANZORA BRILLIANTINE.

If you prefer brilliant glossy hair, rub in Anzora Brilliantine. Wonderful scent—large bottle to last many days costs a few annas only.

ACIDITY

Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, Flatulence, Heartburn, Indigestion and Nausea are due to an excess of acid in the stomach.

Normo-Gastrine

the wonderful new remedy neutralises all excess acidity in less than 20 minutes, but does not interfere with the amount needed for digestion.

Try it to-day!

Of all chemists, dispensaries and dealers.

50 TABLETS LAST A WEEK

BURGOYNE'S NORMO-GASTRINE

WHO will take care of them?

IN the spring-tide of your life you work long and hard to give comfort and happiness to your family, thinking little of what's to come. Yet the spring withers into autumn and then comes bleak winter when suddenly you are called away from this life. "The bread-winner's gone" your family wails in anguish. But if you are wise you should make adequate provision for their "bread" through our Provident Protection Scheme which will take good care of them.

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Don't blame the climate if you feel the heat . . . if you were consistently fit you would never feel depressed and fagged out. Your system is incapable of meeting the demands made upon it because it lacks the energy-building properties contained in **Phosferine Tonic Wine.** Decide now to give your system a chance by taking this wonderful wine two or three times daily. It renews the bright energy of youth, promotes vigour in the prime of life and provides vitality in old age.

PHOSFERINE

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THE BEST THE WORLD PRODUCES

Agents: SPENCER & Co., Ltd., *Throughout India.*

You can use no better soap than MYSORE SANDAL SOAP to safeguard your complexion Its silky lather prevents skin blemishes and enlarged pores and enables you to have a matchless complexion always.

Mysore SANDAL SOAP

RAJKUMARI LEELAVATI AVAREE AND MR. K. BASAVARAJ URS OF MYSORE WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY BY THURSDAY'S MAIL BOAT AFTER THEIR EUROPEAN TOUR.

World On Brink Of War On Christmas Eve

NO PEACE IN INDIA SINCE ADVENT OF BRITISH RULE

The General Secretary, Nationalist Christian Party, has issued the following:—

On behalf of the Nationalist Christian Party, I extend to all, the greetings of a merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year to come. Now nineteen centuries back, on Christmas night a chorus was heard from the angels: "Glory be to God in the Highest and on earth peace to them of goodwill."

But does a man on the street know what peace is? How on earth will he know, when he does not enjoy peace? The question which looms large before him is war,—war, with all its barbarity, atrocity and destruction. No problem in the world is so hotly discussed than that of war and bread.

On the 11th November 1918, news spread throughout the length and breadth of the world that war came to an end and permanent peace would be established in the world; and that the world would be made safe for democracy. But little did one dream that the very terms of the Treaty of Versailles would be the cause of another world conflagration.

RACE FOR ARMAMENT.

If one gives a glance round the world, what will he notice? There is a mad race going on for armaments. The military budgets of the European nations are rapidly mounting up. Since the Great War, the expenditure on armaments has increased more than five times.

The numerous pacts, treaties and armament conferences, instead of finding a solution, has seen the world more armed to-day than ever before in the history of mankind. Since the last world war, there have been twenty-one armed conflicts, the latest being. Italy's wanton aggression against Abyssinia in the name of Christian civilization, Japan's shameful onslaught against China and the Civil war in Spain,—once a 99 per cent. Catholic country. The spectre of war is haunting the world.

POVERTY AMIDST PLENTY.

To-day, the cry, that rents the skies, is for colonies and for raw materials. Crisis come up, when the production takes a higher pitch than consumption and when consumption descends to a lower level for want of demand and when demand is not there owing to insufficient markets for goods and diminished buying power of man.

Unemployment figure piles up, unrest spreads and another violent cry is heard, i.e., for bread. The correctives, restoratives and safety valves fail to keep up the equilibrium and thus war becomes an inevitable factor. Therefore, war is an essential and integral part of capitalism and with capitalism, world will see no peace.

FINAL

NO PEACE IN INDIA.

And in India! India has enjoyed no peace since the advent of the British and will not have any peace till she is free. The ruthless acts of British Imperialism are staring in our eyes. The incarceration, firing, lathi charge, detention of our young men in jails without trial, labour and peasant unrest, unheeding the demands of the populace and vetoing that coming from the legislatures, all round repression, forcing upon India an unwanted and retrograde constitution and such other doings cry for vengeance.

Christmas may come and go, but no peace will reign within us. Only that Christmas celebrated in a Free India will bring us peace. And the Day is not far off.

A WORD TO CHRISTIANS.

A word to my Christian brethren! Besides peace, Christmas is significant for its simplicity. King of heaven and earth, Christ, was born in a stable. But our tendency is something beyond simplicity. Our upper strata trying to copy the West and our middle and lower strata trying to compete with the upper, lands us in misery. Milkman's, grocer's and rent bills kept pending, money goes for gay and immodest dress and for bottles. Christians, though foremost in fashions and culture, stand last so far as the economic position is concerned. Let us make merry, but let us keep up the standard of simplicity and sobriety. Let the evil of drink be once for all erradicated. Let us look for a bright morrow than see the moneylenders tapping at our doors. Let us also remember the thousands of Christians that will go on Christmas Day, foodless, homeless and penniless, to whom the happiness and joy of Christmas has wished goodbye.

Once again, I wish everybody all joy and reiterate that Xmas without independence,—political and economic, will not bring us lasting peace and happiness.

"I'VE NEVER ENJOYED LIFE MORE"

There is no surer strengthener than Brand's Essence of Chicken. Whether merely 'run-down' or weakened by an operation—fever—childbirth—or any serious illness, Brand's will gently infuse new strength so that you return to health naturally and surely without danger of a relapse.

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STILL MORE ATTRACTIVE GIFTS

Ask your tobacconist for the new illustrated List.

PLAYER'S MAGNUMS

Quality Cigarettes. Quality Gifts.

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HARIJANS AND TEMPLE ELECTIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS: (By Mail).

A notable judgment was delivered on Friday by Their Lordships Mr. Justice Venkatasubba Rao and Mr. Justice Abdur Rahman in a Letters Patent Appeal raising the question whether the Madigas, belonging to the untouchable caste, were eligible to vote in the election of the Dharmakarthas (trustees) of the Sri Parthasarathiswami Temple, Triplicane. Though at first the suit was decreed in favour of the Madigas in the City Civil Court, Mr. Justice Pandurang Rao reversed that decision in the appeal in the High Court filed by the Board of Supervision of the Temple. As against the latter, the Madigas preferred a Letters Patent Appeal.

Their Lordships in allowing this appeal cited the observations of Lord Sankey in an English case wherein the Lord has stated that "the exclusion of women from all public offices is a relic of the days more barbarous than ours, but it must be remembered that the necessity of the times often forced on men customs which in later years were not necessary". Their Lordships stated that the above passage described on the whole the position with reference to the present question and allowed the Letters Patent Appeal with costs throughout.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The land revenue remission for Fasli 1347 announced last week by the Madras Government reveal that (i) the percentage enhancements imposed at re-settlement on dry, wet and garden tracts will be cancelled to the extent of Rs. 57 lakhs; (ii) a sum of Rs. 14 lakhs has been provided for 12½ per cent reduction in other areas; and (iii) water-cess in Godavari, Krishna and Guntur Districts will be reduced to the tune of Rs. 4 lakhs. This relief has been necessarily restricted to the amount, (75 lakhs) appropriated for the purpose in the last budget.

ROMANCE AMONG THE SNOWS

(Continued from Page 10).

ously funny. It gets off to a fast start when Tyrone, a Prince who has come to an Alpine winter resort to escape the bickerings of two agents (Alan Hale and Maurice Cass) over a neutrality pact, accidentally meets Miss Henie while skating, and introduces himself to her as a newspaper reporter A case of mistaken identity sends rumours about the village that Sonja is being favoured by the Prince. The two agents, hearing the rumours attempt to win her to their side in order to get closer to Tyrone. When she refuses, they dangle huge offers before her worthless uncle (Raymond Walburn) who is unable to refuse. Although Sonja is still unmindful of the rumours she continues to meet Tyrone. At the same time, the agents discover trickery on the part of Walburn, and through sympathy for each other, become friends. This makes the situation more complicated than ever, until the ideal solution to the entire affair is found to be what all concerned had hoped for—the marriage of Sonja and Tyrone.

INTRICATE ICE DESIGNS.

Interspersed throughout the romantic story are three elaborate skating numbers, which are the Prince Igor Russian Ballet a beautiful Vienna Waltz, and the Foxtrot Fantasy. In these ice innovations, Miss Henie executes her most intricate ice designs. Hundreds of gorgeous girls are also in the sensational ice revels set against the dazzling and breath-taking beauty of the Swiss Alps. These innovations on ice are more elaborate and intricate than anything ever before attempted on the screen. Marvellous music for the marvel musical includes "My Secret Love Affair" "Over Night," and "My Swiss Hilly', composed by Lew Pollack and Sidney D. Mitchell, and "I'm Olga From the Volga," composed by Mack Gordon and Harry Revel, Darryl F. Zanuck, Twentieth Century-Fox production chief, selected Sidney Lanfield to direct with Raymond Griffith as associate producer. Boriz Ingster and Milton Sperling wrote the screen play from a story by Attila Orbok. The dances were staged by Harry Losee.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

Harbans Singh, the champion all-India wrestler, paid a visit to the Matunga Athletic Club on Thursday evening. He was received at the premises of the Club by Mr. Narayanan, the Instructor and Mr. N. C. Iyer, the Chairman of the Club and others who were taking exercises at the time. Harbans Singh went round the Club premises and was impressed by the arrangements and instructions there. The champion "all-India" wrestler has agreed to address the members of the Club on the occasion of its annual general meeting on Thursday, the 30th instant.

'QUAKE SHOCK RECORDED AT POONA

POONA, December 24.

Report of an earthquake shock of great intensity with its origin about 9,900 miles away was recorded by the Bombay seismographs at 7-8 minute I. S. T. on Thursday, December 23.—A. P.

FOUR POPULAR FILMS REVIVED TO-DAY

(Continued from Page 10).

with popular music, comedy romance, spectacular feature numbers and the slashing action of the fight arena, which will be shown during this week at The Broadway, Dadar as a Warner Bros—release.

Besides the glittering background of the theatre, with its beautiful pageantry and its revelation of back stage life, and the thrill of championship battle in the squared circle, there are two mammoth speciality numbers, one of which is said to eclipse in magnitude and splendour anything of its kind ever presented on the screen.

Miss Davies has the role of the young waitress who springs to stardom almost overnight. In her rise to fame she inadvertently interferes with the career of a young prize fighter who aspires to become world's champion, the later part played by Clark Gable.

The two come to hate each other cordially, but a truce is established by the actress' press agent who conceives the brilliant idea of announcing a romance between the two in order to further their popularity with the public.

U. P. Municipal Conference

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

The U. P. Municipal Conference proposed to be held on December 30 and 31, has been postponed, as the reply of the Government relating to the expenditure of money in this connection has not been received.—A. P.

Lahore High Court Upholds Right Of Defence

Justified In Killing Constable For Inhuman Torture

ACQUITTAL IN LAHORE APPEAL

LAHORE, December 22.

"The accused, in our opinion, was justified, even to the extent of killing, in endeavouring to stop the grave and dangerous ill-treatment to which he was being subjected (by police)". With these observations Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid acquitted one Kiroo, a chowkidar of a coffee shop in the Military Lines at Rawalpindi who had been sentenced to transportation for life for the murder of a police constable.

The following is the full text of the judgment:—

Kiroo was charged in the court of the learned Sessions Judge of Rawalpindi with the murder of a constable named Mohamed Ismail and with causing grievous hurt to one Bhagat Singh. The learned Sessions Judge finding Kiroo guilty of murder and of causing grievous hurt, sentenced him to transportation for life under Section 302, and to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code.

Burglary In Coffee Shop

In the Military Lines at Rawalpindi there is a coffee shop. Kiroo was the chowkidar. On the night of the 9th April, 1937, a burglary took place at the shop, and certain articles and cash were alleged to have been stolen. At about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 10th, the police arrived to investigate the burglary. Kiroo was suspected and examined.

It is alleged that he confessed to Bhagat Singh, the Manager of the shop, and offered to produce the stolen property that he took Bhagat Singh and another, with the Police following to a 'kothri' but no stolen property was concealed there; he then took the party to a platform next to a tailor's shop. There was a suit case upon that platform.

Kiroo and the constable Mohammad Ismail, who has been killed, went on the platform; Kiroo then opened the box with a key, took a knife out of the box, and stabbed the constable in the stomach. He also struck Bhagat Singh under the arm, and then plunged the knife into his own body inflicting upon himself a serious injury in the region of the stomach. The constable died as a result of the wound, Bhagat Singh and Kiroo recovered.

Police Conduct Towards Accused

We are satisfied that the accused did kill the constable and grievously injure Bhagat Singh. That he did so is not seriously contested, and one or two of the prosecution witnesses did not lie. The learned Sessions Judge in his judgment makes grave comments on the conduct of the police in this case.

He says that they suppressed material evidence, and that the witnesses for the crown lied as to the conduct of the Police towards the accused. We have carefully considered the evidence, and we are satisfied that the criticism of the learned Sessions Judge is well founded.

In this case Kiroo has been extremely fortunate; he was able to call Pipe Major Stewart of the Argylland Sutherland Highlanders as a defence witness. His evidence is worth repeating in full:—

Major Stewart's Evidence

"I know the accused; I am not sure who was the Officer in-charge of the Barracks on the 10th April last. The building containing the cafe and library, where the accused works, are in the Regimental lines. On the 10th April, at 9 a.m. I went into the canteen and library accompanied by my little boy and I saw a lot of Indians outside the Coffee Shop.

"I saw Inspector Crowe questioning the accused. He asked a question and before the accused could answer he struck him on the face. I stayed there for about three minutes, became disgusted and walked away. This sort of thing was going on the whole time I was there and to my own knowledge the accused was hit half a dozen times in the face. I went again after lunch about 2 or 3 p.m. and saw a lot of our married families' children looking into the library window. Out of curiosity I went into the library and I saw the accused being beaten very mercilessly.

"There was a police havildar in uniform and the accused and three persons whom I took to be policemen, though they were in 'mufti.' I know the Manager. We call him the cashier. I mean that man present in Court (indicating Bhagat Singh). I sent for him. I also told the Havaldar to get outside at once as that sort of thing could not be done inside the barracks.

He waited for a short time and then when I had sent for the Manager I told the Manager that the Regimental buildings should not be used for this sort of thing, and that I was very much surprised at what had been going on. About five minutes afterwards I saw the whole lot of them leaving the barracks. I reported the incident to my immediate superior Regimental Quarter-Master Sergeant Freeman.

There cannot be any criticism of Pipe Major Stewart's evidence. The accused after being tortured for this lengthy people was willing to do anything to escape further attention. He took the police to the platform near the tailor's shop and we have no doubt that the illtreatment still continued in fact one witness called for the defence says that this was so, and we have no reason, taking into consideration the circumstances of this case, to disbelieve him.

The learned Sessions Judge says that "it would seem that the accused had been so bullied and illtreated by the police that he was willing to conduct any party anywhere in the hope of being able to escape even temporarily from the illtreatment". The box which the accused opened contained a knife. The learned Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that Kiroo by then was desperate.

We are satisfied that the knife which, under the circumstances, we consider Kiroo to have been fortunate to have found, was used by him in the extremity of his despair, and in the belief that the only way to free himself from the intolerable persecution to which he was being subjected was to kill his persecutors. His state of mind may well be gauged by the fact that he attempted to to be left to the tender mercies of these officers of justice. He has been fortunate in that the serious wound he gave himself has not resulted in his death.

The learned Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that Kiroo was guilty of murder, and that no case has been made out either for self-defence or for grave and sudden provocation. In our opinion the facts disclose in his judgment and by the evidence, give to Kiroo the most perfect reason for relying upon self-defence that we have ever seen. We also think that the principles laid down so often covering grave and sudden provocation apply in this case.

With regard to the right of Kiroo to defend himself, Kiroo says in his statement in Court "I was tortured by the police and finally stabbed by Bhagat Singh and hence I became desperate".

With the exception that he has failed to prove that he was stabbed by Bhagat Singh, his statement is accurate. The accused was being mercilessly tortured and beaten and this was carried on for a length of time horrible to contemplate. In most cases wretched suspects subjected to treatment of this illegal and despicable character are helpless and hopeless; they have merely to suffer until nature does not permit them further to resist and a "confession" or discovery of stolen property" false or true—is made. Kiroo, however, through the action of the police themselves, was placed in a position where he could get a weapon of defence and he took advantage of it. In our opinion he was justified—if ever a man was justified—in using any weapon he could obtain to defend himself. He had every reason to think that he might either be killed or suffer grievous hurt. Any person who undergoes prolonged torture at the hands of the police may well apprehend these consequences.

Cases are not unknown, and are within our own knowledge, where persons have died under this type of "investigation." In this case, as we have already pointed out Kiroo had been so brutally treated that he preferred death to life.

RIGHT OF SELF-DEFENCE

We disagree with the learned Sessions Judge when he finds that a right of self-defence has not been established. Such a right has been overwhelmingly proved in this case. It is unfortunate that such a right, under circumstances such as these, can not be exercised more frequently; it might have a more salutary effect than the protests of this Court in making those responsible for the discipline and conduct of the police in the investigation of crime take more rigorous steps to stop such cruel and cowardly practices.

In view of our acceptance of this defence it is unnecessary to discuss the question of grave and sudden provocation.

The accused, in our opinion, was justified, even to the extent of killing, in endeavouring to stop the grave and dangerous illtreatment to which he was being subjected. It cannot be said that he in any way exceeded his right of self-defence.

There is one point in the evidence of Pipe Major Stewart which requires comment; The "interrogation", or in plain language, torture, of Kiroo took place without the slightest attempt to conceal it. It was to all intents and purposes in public; many persons witnessed it.

The inference to be drawn is that the police thought they had nothing to conceal, or that torturing suspects was to them normal procedure. It is often contended in this Court that the "interrogation" of suspects in this Province in the manner proved in this case is frequently employed. The fact that torture was used openly in this case appears to us to give some foundation for this grave charge, and is a most serious criticism of those whose duty it is to see that the police carry out investigations in accordance with law.

Though we have in this Court had to comment on this practice where it has been proved, the difficulty of proving such offences is extreme. Few believe the statement of an accused person that he has been tourtured or—in general—his witnesses, if he can obtain any, and it is notorious that there are several methods of torture which do not leave any trace. It is only in an isolated case like this where there is a reliable witness not afraid to give evidence, where the fact of torture can be proved.

We are satisfied that this method of "investigation" does exist rare; it is a disgrace to the Police Force and a dangerous obstacle to the administration of justice which it brings into open contempt. It can and must be stopped. In this case a Scottish Pipe Major gave an order that torture should be stopped; Government can do the same and is in a better position to see such an order carried into effect.

We allow this appeal, set aside the conviction of Kiroo under Section 302 and 326 of the Indian Penal Code, and direct that he be set at liberty.

We direct that a copy of this judgment be sent to the Local Government for information and necessary action." —A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. Justice K. B. Wassoodew, relinquished charge of the office of Additional Judge and assumed charge of his appointment as a permanent Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the 29th November 1937 in the forenoon.

Mr. Justice K. C. Sen [illegible] ed charge of the office of Acting Puisne Judge and assumed charge of the office of Additional Judge of Bombay High Court on Monday November 29th.

Sir Charles Turner, Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Reforms Department, is granted, with effect from the 8th December 1937, leave on average pay for five months, followed by leave on half average pay for six months and sixteen days, preparatory to retirement.

The services of Mr. N. A. Faruqui, I.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Central Division, is granted leave from 11th April 1938 to 25th May 1938 (both days inclusive).

Mr. A. M. Khan, LL.B., on return from leave, will officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds of the Indian Police is granted leave for eight months with effect from the 23rd December 1937, from which date his services are being replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. B. S. Mardnekar, Assistant Lecturer in English, Ismail College, Andheri, will be officiating Lecturer in English in the Bombay Educational Service, Class II, at Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of the post.

Mr. D. P. Patravali, Professor of Mathematics at the Karnatak College, Dharwar, in Bombay Educational Service, Class II, is appointed Professor of Mathematics at the Elphinstone College, Bombay, with effect from the date on which he takes charge of his post, vice Mr. P. S. Katti transferred.

The following officers of the Bombay Service of Engineers, whose services have been transferred to the Government of Bombay by the Government of Sind, are posted to the Circles mentioned against each:—

Mr. Yakub Ghulam Husain Munshi, Assistant Engineer Northern Circle.

Mr. Chotubhai Ranchodji Desai, Officiating Assistant Engineer Northern Circle.

Mr. Burjor Kavasshah Choksi, Officiating Deputy Engineer Central Circle.

Mr. Kantilal Mohanlal Joshi, Officiating Deputy Engineer Southern Circle.

Dr. K. S. Jayakar, is appointed Honorary Surgeon, and Dr. G. A. Bhagwat, as Honorary Physician, at the Vithal Sayana Civil Hospital, Thana, for a period of two years with effect from the dates on which they assume charge of their duties.

The East Indian Railway coolies at a meeting held at Allahabad decided to form the E.I.R. Coolies' Union. Most of the coolies are reported to have joined the Union.

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Practical Solution Of Mass Education

MAIN OUTLINE OF SEVEN YEARS' COURSE OF WARDHA SCHEME

The following is the concluding portion of the Zakir Hussain Committee's Report:—

16. Demonstration schools should be attached to every training institution and these should serve as laboratories where new methods of teaching are attempted and developed. These schools—staffed by specially qualified teachers—should serve as models for their locality, and teachers from other schools should be given an opportunity to see the working, teaching materials, and technique.

17. The introduction of a craft, the co-ordination and correlation of the content of the curriculum, the close relationship with life, the method of learning by doing, the individual initiative, and the sense of social responsibility, which are among the main features of the new scheme suggested here, cannot be realised without supplying to both the teachers and the pupils—but primarily to the teachers—such books and materials as would help to achieve our aim. It is essential that the illustrative material, the books for the teachers, and the necessary programmes of correlated work should be prepared. Entirely new text-books, permeated with the new spirit, are also essential. The Board of Education in each province and the Central Institute of National Education, whose establishment is recommended below, will be able to render valuable help in this connection. The provinces which propose to establish the new type of schools must institute the requisite machinery for the preparation of these necessary books and materials at the earliest possible date.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

18 In the section on examination we have referred to the systematic measurement of school achievements as an important function of the education authority in each province. We recommend that the Board of Education in each province should provide on its academic side for an efficient staff of educational experts. This staff should carry on scientific research to fit the school curriculum to the real life of the people, and to guide the teachers in the use of the new standards and forms of achievement. They should try progressive method of teaching, keep the teachers in touch with the results of successful experiments undertaken in this country and elsewhere, and also guide the training of teachers and supervisors.

19. Apart from the official boards, we would recommend the formation of an independent, non-official Central Institute of Indian Education, which should be free from administrative responsibility and consist of persons eminent in the field of education as well as in other spheres of cultural activity. The objects of this institute should be as follows:

1. To serve as an advisory body on matters of educational policy and practice.
2. To study and discuss the ideas and aims underlying educational efforts in India and outside, and to make the results of this study available to all who are interested.
3. To collect information about, and to keep in touch with, the educational work of the various Indian Provinces and States, as well as foreign countries.
4. To organise research on problems relating to education.
5. To issue monographs and a magazine for educational workers

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

20. It is common knowledge that the different public utility services of the country which should be concerned with the welfare of its future citizens are sadly un-co-ordinated. We recommend that the Department of Education should be placed in a position to secure the co-operation of the other State departments (e.g., Health, Agriculture, Public Works, Co-operation, Local Self-government) in building up a healthy, happy and efficient school community.

APPENDIX

A detailed scheme of spinning and weaving as the basic craft.

A SEVEN-YEAR COURSE OF SPINNING AND WEAVING AS THE BASIC CRAFT

MAIN OUTLINE OF THE COURSE

1. The course has been divided into two parts:
   (a) A course of spinning.
   (b) A course of weaving.
2. The first five years of the course of the basic education should be devoted to spinning, and the last two years to weaving with an elementary knowledge of carpentry and black-smithy.
3. Each year has been divided into two terms as this will be a better record of the child's progress.
4. The processes of ginning and cleaning cotton should be introduced into schools only to serve as practice lessons. All the cotton used in the schools should be cotton ginned on the hand-ginning charkha, except the quantity of cotton necessary for the practice work in the above two processes. For this purpose it will be necessary to have clean cotton picked from the fields, i.e., cotton free from leaves and insects.
5 Senior students should prepare slivers for the juniors who cannot card for themselves.
6. It should be a matter of special attention on the part of the teacher that there should be no wastage of yarn (from breaking, etc.) from the very earliest stage in the processes of spinning, whether on the takli or on the charkha. 10 per cent wastage is, however, usually allowed (including 5 per cent. in carding), prices of yarn being calculated so as to cover this. In any case, therefore, our wastage must not exceed this limit
7. When the count of the yarn produced is 8 to 12 or less, the cotton used should not be of a lower quality than 'rozium'. When the yarn produced is of 13 counts or upwards, only cotton of a longer fibre such as Veram, Surati, Cambodia, Jayvant, Punjab-American should be used.
8. The time given to industrial training should be three hours and twenty minutes per day, and the total number of working days in the year, 288 (on the basis of 24 days per month).
9. The speed which is expected at the end of the half-yearly term and which will be used as a test, is applicable only for the specified time of the test. The daily speed given represents the average daily speed for 3 hours 20 minutes' work.
10. 25 per cent. deduction has been made from the total estimated output for absences due to illness and other causes

FIRST YEAR: FIRST TERM
SPINNING

1. The following processes should be taught during this term:
   a. Cleaning cotton.
   b. Preparing slivers from carded cotton.
   c. Piecing.
   d. Spinning on the takli with the right hand; with the fingers; On the leg above the knee; On the leg below the knee;
   e. Spinning on the takli with the left hand, but the twist to be as the right hand twist.

The three methods as above.

f. Winding yarn on to the winder.

2 Spinning on the takli should be taught alternately with right and left hands.

3. The speed at the end of six months, including winding, should be 1-1/2 lattis (hanks of 160 rounds) of 10 counts yarn in three hours.

4. The average daily speed for the six months should be 3/4 latti of 10 counts yarn—i.e. the total production of 144 days is 27 goondis (hanks of 640 rounds), weighing one seer 1-1/2 pows. Wages at the rate of -/12/- per seer, excluding carding, will be Re. 1/-/6.

FIRST YEAR: SECOND TERM

1. In this term carding should be taught.
2. At the end of six months the speed of carding (including the making of slivers) should reach 2-1/2 tolas an hour.
3. At the end of six months the speed of spinning on the takli, including winding, should be 2 lattis of 10 counts yarn in three hours.
4. The average speed of spinning on the takli for this term, including carding, should be 1-1/4 lattis of 10 counts yarn in three hours. The total production will be 45 goondis weighing 2-1/4 seers Wages at Rs. 1-6-0 per seer (including carding) will be Rs. 2-3-6.

SECOND YEAR: FIRST TERM
SPINNING

1. Ginning should be taught in this term
2. At first, ginning should be taught with a wooden plank and a steel rod. When the speed has reached 1 chatak in ½ hour village ginning charkhas should be introduced.
3. The speed of ginning at the end of 6 months should reach 20 tolas of cotton in ½ hour.
4. The speed of carding (including the preparation of slivers) at the end of the term should reach 3 tolas per hour.
5 The speed of spinning on the takli (including winding) at the end of the term should reach 2-1/4 lattis of 10 counts yarn in 3 hours.
6. The daily average rate of spinning on the takli (including carding) for the term should reach 1-3/4 lattis of 12 counts yarn in three hours. The total production will be 63 goondis weighing 2 seers 10 chataks. Wages at Rs. 1/6 per seer (including carding) will be Rs. 3/9/9. Adding 0/4/0 for ginning, the total wages will be Rs. 3/13/9.

SECOND YEAR: SECOND TERM

1. In this term, students should be taught spinning on the Yeravda Charkha. with double-handed spindle-holders (Modies)
2. Spinning on this charkha should be taught with the right and left hands alternately.
3. The speed of carding (including the making of slivers) at the end of the term, should reach 3½ tolas per hour.
4. The speed of spinning on the takli (including winding), at the end of the term, should reach 2-1/4 lattis of 12 counts yarn in three hours.
5. The speed of spinning on the charkha including winding) at the end of this term, should reach 3-3/4 lattis of 16 counts yarn in three hours.
6. During this term the processes of calculating the count of the yarn produced should be taught. The child should be able to do the work both practically and with intelligent understanding.
7. The daily average speed of spinning (including carding), for the term, on the charkha should be 2½ lattis of 14 counts yarn. The total production will be 90 goondis weighing 3 seers 3½ chataks At the rate of Rs. 1/6 per seer (including carding) the wages will be Rs. 5/3/6 Adding 0/4/0 for ginning, the total income becomes Rs. 5/7/6.

THIRD YEAR: FIRST TERM.
SPINNING.

1. In this term the students should be taught to recognise the different types of cotton. They could also learn to estimate the length of fibre and to understand the count of yarn which can be produced from each different type of cotton.
2. At the end of the term, the rate of carding (including the preparation of slivers) should reach 4 tolas an hour.
3. At the end of the term, the speed of spinning on the takli (including winding) should reach 2 1|2 lattis of 12 counts yarn in three hours.
4. At the end of this term, the speed of spinning on the charkha (including winding) should reach 3 3|4 lattis of 20 counts yarn in three hours.
5. The daily average speed of spinning (including carding) of the term will be 2 1|2 lattis of 20 counts yarn in three hours. The total production will be 90 goondis weighing 2 1|4 seers. Wages at the rate of Rs. 2-4 per seer (including carding) will be Rs. 5-1.

THIRD YEAR: SECOND TERM

1. At the end of the term the speed of spinning on the takli (including winding) should reach 2 3|4 lattis of 12 counts yarn in three hours.
2. At the end of the term the speed of spinning on the charkha (including winding) should reach 4 1|2 lattis of 20 counts yarn in three hours.
3 The daily average speed of spinning for the term (including carding) will be 3 1|4 lattis of 20 counts yarn in 3 hours. The total production will be 117 goondis weighing 2 seers 14 1|2 chataks. Wages at Rs. 2-4 per seer (including carding) will be Rs. 6-8-9.

FOURTH YEAR: FIRST TERM
SPINNING

1. During this term the students should be taught the following subjects with the correlated theoretical knowledge:
   (a) How to find the strength and evenness of the yarn;
   (b) How to calculate the resultant speed by the formula S|C where S is speed C is count.
2. In this term the student should learn to repair the ginning charkha and the carding bow.
3. At the end of six months the speed of spinning on the charkha (including winding) should reach 4 1|2 lattis of 24 counts yarn in three hours.
4. The daily average speed of spinning (including carding) for this term should reach 3 1|2 lattis of 24 counts yarn. The total production will be 126 goondis weighing 2 seers 10 chataks. Wages at Rs. 2-14 per seer (including carding) will be Rs. 7-8-9.

FOURTH YEAR: SECOND TERM

1. In this term the students should be taught the following subjects:
   (a) A knowledge of the different parts of the Yeravda Charkha and how to repair it.
   (b) The preparation of bamboo taklis.
2. At the end of the term, the speed of spinning on the takli (including winding) should reach 3 lattis of 14 counts yarn in three hours.
3. At the end of the term, the speed of spinning on the charkha (including winding) should reach 5 lattis of 28 counts yarn in three hours.
4. The daily average speed of spinning (including carding) for the term should be 3 1|2 lattis of 28 counts yarn in 3 hours. The total production will be 126 goondis weighing 2 1|4 seers. Wages at Rs. 3-10 per seer will be Rs. 8-2-6.

FIFTH YEAR: FIRST TERM
SPINNING

1. In this term the students should be taught ginning and carding on the Andhra method, and spinning yarn to 40 counts; but the spinning should continue to be on the Yeravda Charkha.
2. At the end of the term the speed of spinning (including winding) should reach 2 lattis of 40 counts yarn in 2 hours.
3. In this term the students should also be taught to spin on the Magan Charkha.
4. The speed of spinning on the Magan Charkha (including winding) at the end of the term should reach 2 1|2 lattis of 24 counts yarn in an hour.
5. The daily average speed of spinning (including ginning and carding) for the term on the Yeravda Charkha should reach 1 1|4 lattis of 40 counts yarn in 3 hours, and on the Magan Charkha (including carding) 1 1|2 lattis of 24 counts yarn.
6. The total production for six months will be 45 goondis of 40 counts yarn weighing 1|2 seer 1 chatak and 54 goondis of 24 counts yarn weighing 1 seer 2 chataks.
7. The wages for 40 counts yarn at Rs. 6-4 per seer will be Rs. 3-8-3, and for 24 counts yarn at Rs. 2-14 per seer (including carding) will be Rs. 3-3-9. The total earnings for this term will be Rs. 6-12.

FIFTH YEAR: SECOND TERM

1. In this term the student should be taught to spin yarn to 60 counts.
2. The following subjects should be taught with the correlated theoretical knowledge:
   (a) The length of yarn necessary to produce 1 yard of cloth;
   (b) The necessary twist required in one inch of yarn for a particular count.
   (c) The ratio of the revolution of the spindle to the revolution of the wheel.
3. In this term the students should also be taught how to straighten the spindle.
4. During this term the students should also gain a comparative knowledge of the different types of charkha, such as the Yeravda Charkha, the Magan Charkha and the Savli Charkha.
5. At the end of the term the speed of spinning on the takli (including winding) should reach 3 lattis of 16 counts yarn in three hours.
6. At the end of the term the speed of spinning (including ginning and carding) 60 counts yarn should reach 2 lattis in 2 hours, and the speed of spinning (including carding) 28 counts yarn should reach 3 lattis in one hour.
7. The daily average speed of spinning during this term will be

(Continued on Page 16.)

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Practical Solution Of Mass Education

(Continued From Page 15.)

1 1|4 lattis of 60 counts yarn and 2 lattis of 28 counts yarn. The total production will be 45 goondis of 60 counts yarn weighing 6 chataks and 72 goondis of 28 counts yarn weighing 1 seer 4 1|2 chataks.

8. The wages for 60 counts yarn at Rs. 11-4 per seer will be Rs. 4-3-6, and the wages for 28 counts yarn at Rs. 5-10-0 per seer will be Rs. 4-10-3. The total earnings will be Rs. 8-13-9.

INCOME PER STUDENT FOR FIVE YEARS

First year	Rs.	3	9	0
Second year	Rs.	9	5	3
Third year	Rs.	11	9	9
Fourth year	Rs.	15	11	3
Fifth year	Rs.	15	9	9
Total income for 5 years	Rs.	55	13	0

Reckoning a deduction of 25 p.c. the total income for five years stands at Rs. 41-13-9

WEAVING SECTION

1. The craft of weaving is so wide in scope that it is not possible to give the students a complete training in this craft in two years. Two alternative courses have been suggested. A school may provide for both the courses allowing the student to choose one. In either case, however, the course of two years will serve only as an introduction, and a student who wishes to have a complete knowledge of this handicraft should continue his training after this period.

2. At this stage the student will be only 13-14 years old. The course described is therefore of an elementary nature.

3. At the end of five years the student should have a fairly high knowledge of spinning. It has, therefore, not been included in the school time-table, but the students should continue to spin at home, and the school should make the necessary arrangements for the students to get the proper value of yarn produced at home—either in money or in cloth.

FIRST YEAR

1. The course of weaving has not been divided into half-yearly terms, but into two terms of a year each, in consideration of the special nature of the craft of weaving.

2. The following processes should be taught to the student in the first year:

(a) Winding; (b) Reeling; (c) Joining ends; (d) Warping (on the warping frame) and (e) (i) Spreading and distributing. (ii) Sizing; (f) Double-warp weaving (on the hand-loom).

3. At the end of the year the speed in the above processes should be as follows:

(a) Winding 5 goondis in an hour.

(b) Reeling 3 goondis in an hour.

(c) Joining ends 2 1|2 punjams (60 holes of a reed) in an hour.

(d) Warping 2 1|2 punjams (60 holes of a reed) in an hour.

(e) (i) Spreading and Distributing, (ii) Sizing: Both the processes in 3 hours.

(f) Weaving (with filled bobbins): 2 yards in 3 hours.

4. In a year the total length of cloth woven by each student with all the processes should be 108 yards.

5 Wages at the rate of -|12|6 per piece of 10 yards will be Rs. 8-7.

SECOND YEAR

1. In this year, too, the student should continue the training of double warp weaving—but he should also be taught pattern-weaving such as honey-comb towels, coloured coatings, etc.

2. During this year, the student should learn to calculate, with the correlated theoretical knowledge, the particular count of yarn necessary for a particular type of punjam.

3. The speed of weaving at the end of the year (on the fly-shuttle loom with filled bobbins) should be 3 1|2 yards in three hours.

4. The total amount of cloth woven in the year by each student should be 216 yards. Wages at the rate of Re. -|1|3 per yard will be Rs. 16-14.

THE INCOME PER STUDENT FOR TWO YEARS

First year	Rs.	8	7	0
Second year	Rs.	16	14	0
Total	Rs.	25	5	0

Deducting 25 p.c. the income for two years amounts to Rs. 18-15-9.

TAPE AND DUREE WEAVING FIRST YEAR

1. In this department the students should be taught the following subjects:

Twisting the yarn.
Rope-making.
Preparing the warp.
Preparing the heddle.
Weaving tapes, durees, asans and carpets of different designs.

2. In the first year the students should be taught to weave white and coloured tapes, lace, white and coloured asans, and white durees

3. Different rates of wages are paid for the weaving of tapes, asans and durees, and the wages are higher than the wages for the weaving of ordinary cloth. However, for the purpose of calculation, the wages for weaving for this year have been reckoned as Rs. 8-4

SECOND YEAR

1. During this year the students should be taught how to weave coloured durees and carpets. The whole year will be devoted to this work as the durees and carpets will be of different designs.

2. The wages per student for the year have been reckoned as the same as the wages for ordinary weaving, i.e., Rs. 16-14.

TOTAL INCOME FOR SEVEN YEARS

Spinning	Rs.	41	13	9
Weaving	Rs.	18	15	9
Total	Rs.	60	13	6

The teacher's salary has been calculated at the rate of Rs. 25 per month.

Total salary of the teacher for 7 years Rs. 2.100
Reckoning 30 students per teacher, the total income for seven years is Rs. 1.825

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Although this scheme has been prepared in fair detail, it cannot be considered the final scheme, and many improvements can be made on it. The following important points, however, might be noted:

1. This scheme solves, to a great extent, the problem of the teacher's salary, which has been reckoned at an average figure of Rs. 25 per mensem

2. A total deduction of 25 p.c. on the full number of working days has been estimated.

3. Since we have to use the craft as a means of education, and not only to teach it as an industry, the speed of work has been reckoned as slower than the speed ordinarily attained.

4. The wages have been reckoned on the basis of the wages paid by the Maharashtra Branch of the All-India Spinners' Association.

5. It may be assumed that the actual income will exceed the figures given here, and can on no account be less. If it falls below the estimate, it may be taken as a sure indication of inefficiency either in the staff or the implements.

6. The articles of equipment noted down in the lists given should be used as centres of interest for the general education of the student.

7. The test to see whether a student has attained the standard required at the completion of the course, will be the rate of earning—working an 8-hour day for two months, i.e., 48 working days. If he can earn Rs. 12 (at the rate of 4 as. per day) he should be considered to have passed the test.

8. This scheme provides that on completion of the course every student will become a self-supporting unit.

9. During the first year, spinning on the takli can and should be taught on the mass drill method.

10. Music should be taught with spinning on the takli or the charkha. This will add to both the pleasure and the speed of spinning.

11. It is expected that the second period of seven years will bring more successful results than the first period of seven years.

13. It will be possible for boys to remain at school for a longer period only if they are able to render some financial contribution to the home. The school, therefore, should make arrangements for them to undertake spinning at home, and should see that the boys receive the proper wages in return.

LIST OF ACCESSORIES: SPINNING DEPARTMENT

Spinning			
Takli	0	1	9
Winder	0	1	0
Takli-case	0	2	0
Yaravda charkha	2	8	0
Charkha winder	0	2	0
Oil-can	0	1	0
Miscellaneous	0	1	3
Total Rs.	3	1	0
Ginning			
Wooden plank 4" x 6" x 1"	0	1	0
Rod	0	4	0
Village gin	1	10	0
Jaw-bone of a fish	0	4	0
Total Rs.	2	3	0
Carding			
Medium bow	0	8	0
Striker	0	2	0
Wooden plank for making slivers	0	4	0
Handle	0	3	0
Rod for making slivers	0	1	0
Gut, etc.	0	7	0
Mat	0	2	0
Andhra bow	0	5	0
Total Rs.	2	0	0
Tools, etc.			
Hammer	0	7	0
Anvil	0	8	0
File	1	0	0
Chisel	0	9	0
Small saw	0	8	0
Plane	1	0	0
Drill-machine	2	12	0
Knife	0	4	0
Scissors	0	6	0
Screw-driver	0	6	0
Balance (small) 1|16 tola to 2 tolas	2	0	0
Balance (large) 1|2 ch. to 1 seer	3	0	0
Total Rs.	12	12	0
Grand total Rs.	20	0	0

Note: We have given a rough estimate of tools and accessories. Therefore the prices may vary slightly.

LIST OF ACCESSORIES FOR THE WEAVING OF CLOTH, DUREES AND TAPES.

Tape Weaving			
Twisting wheel	1	8	0
Heddles frame	0	8	0
Beater or striker	0	1	0
Total Rs.	2	1	0
Weaving of Asans and Durees			
Heddles frame	0	12	0
Fork	0	8	0
Seat or rest, supports, props, etc.	0	12	0
Total Rs.	2	0	0
Warping			
Distaff or chakri	0	4	0
Winder	0	1	0
Spool	0	0	6
Tin bobbins	0	12	0
Warping wheel	1	8	0
Warping frame	2	0	0
Buckets	0	7	0
Ropes, etc.	0	7	6
Total Rs.	5	8	0
Sizing			
Poles of teak-wood	3	4	0
Poles of bamboo	0	8	0
Two brushes	5	0	0
Total Rs.	8	12	0
Weaving			
Reeds	3	0	0
Hand-loom	1	8	0
Fly-shuttle loom	7	0	0
Roller	1	8	0
Hand-loom shuttle	0	4	0
Fly-shuttle	0	8	0
Beam	2	8	0
Level bottle	0	12	0
Yard-stick	0	3	0
Poles, etc.	1	0	0
Thick ropes, etc.	1	8	0
Total Rs.	19	11	0
Making Heddles Frame			
Reel	1	0	0
Cylinder & wooden pins	0	4	0
Miscellaneous	0	12	0
Total Rs.	2	0	0
Grand total Rs.	40	0	0

This is only a rough estimate of the prices of accessories and may differ according to local conditions.

LIST OF ACCESSORIES FOR SPINNING, CARDING AND WEAVING FOR A FULL SCHOOL OF SEVEN GRADES OF 30 STUDENTS EACH

	Cost Rs.	a.	p.
(1) 125 folding charkhas Rs. 2-8 each ..	312	8	0
(2) 25 carding sets, including all accessories, but excluding Andhra bow Rs. 1-11 each ..	42	3	0
(3) 50 taklies and 50 winders Re. 0-2-9 per pr. ..	8	9	6
(4) 5 hand gins Rs. 1-10 each ..	8	2	0
(5) 15 wooden boards and brass pins Re. 0-5-0 per pr. ..	4	11	0
(6) 5 Magan charkhas Rs. 6 each ..	30	0	0
(7) 5 Savli charkhas Rs. 1-4 each ..	6	4	0
(8) Carpentry tools ..	25	0	0
(9) 20 looms with all accessories Rs. 25 each ..	500	0	0
(10) Miscellaneous ..	62	10	6
Total Rs.	1000	0	0

NOTE: The above prices are approximate, and are subject to market fluctuations and to prices varying from district to district.

Working Capital	Rs.	a.	p.
Stock of cotton ..	300	0	0
Stock of spinning wheels and other accessories ..	100	0	0
Stock of slivers, weaving materials, etc. ..	100	0	0
Total Rs.	500	0	0

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HEADACHES -	IN 5/15 MINS.
LASSITUDE -	IN 10/20 MINS.
DEPRESSION -	IN 10/20 MINS.
"NERVES" -	IN 10/20 MINS.
INDIGESTION-	IN 15/30 MINS.
EXHAUSTION -	IN 15/30 MINS.
INSOMNIA -	IN 30/60 MINS.
RHEUMATISM-	IN 24 HOURS.
CONSTIPATION	IN 36 HOURS.
IMPURE BLOOD	IN 36 HOURS.

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Prayers In Houses Of Legislature

Practice In Various Countries Of The World

BUT FRANCE AND CEYLON GO WITHOUT ANY

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

The following are extracts from the letters received by the Secretary of the Madras Legislature, from the Speakers and Presidents of the various Legislatures in foreign countries, in reply to his letter enquiring about the procedure and the nature of the prayers in vogue in those Legislatures:—

LETTER TO PARLIAMENTS

(1) Letter of the Secretary to the Madras Legislature, to the various Parliaments dated 14th October, 1937:—

"I am to request you to be so good as to let me know whether there is a prayer conducted in your House before the commencement of each sitting; and if so, what the nature of the prayer is and who conducts the same.

"I am to request you also to be so good as to supply me with information on the following points:

"What is the duration of the prayer? Is the prayer considered to be part of the proceedings of the House or not; and if the former whether all members are bound to be in attendance at the time of the prayer? If there are members in the House who belong to various faiths and who speak various languages, what are the arrangements that are made for conducting the prayer in each of those religions and in each of those languages? How long has the prayer been in existence in your House and what are the changes that the prayer has undergone from time to time?

"Please also give any other information that may be of interest regarding the subject of prayer in your House."

PRACTICE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(2) Reply received from the House of Commons, London:—

"Before every sitting of the House of Commons, prayers are conducted by the Speaker's Chaplain, who is invariably a clergyman of the established Church of England.

"Prayers last about four minutes and appear as the first entry in the journal. There is no obligation upon members to attend, though all are of course welcome, but members who desire to retain a seat during a sitting of the House, must first obtain a card from an attendant at any time after 8 a.m. and confirm this claim by personal attendance at prayers.

"No arrangements are made for prayers of other religions or in other languages.

"The history of the form of prayers and question as to who should read them is somewhat complicated, but the main facts are set out in note 2 on page 159 of May's Parliamentary Practice, 13th Edition."

PRACTICE IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(3) Reply from the House of Lords, London:—

"Prayers are read by a Bishop every day in the House of Lords, before the announcement of any business legal or legislative. The prayers are those of the established Church and are read in English and last about eight minutes. There is no obligation on members of the House to attend prayers.

"As to the period for which the custom of saying prayers has been in use in the House of Lords, there is an entry in the journals of the House of 1620 ordering "That the ancient order for proceedings to begin with prayers be resumed" which points to the fact that they had been in use before that date.

"It is, I am afraid, impossible to answer your question as to what changes have been made in the prayers from time to time."

PRACTICE IN CANADA'S UPPER HOUSE.

(4) From the Senate of Canada

"During the sittings of the Senate, prayers are read by the (Honourable the Speaker of the Senate immediately upon taking the Chair and before the Order for the "Opening of the Doors" is given during the reading of the prayer, Senators and floor officials stand and no person enters or leaves the Chamber. As soon as the Speaker has finished reading he will (unless senators desire to discuss some private matter) say, "Let the Doors be Opened." The galleries are then open to the public and senators and floor officials enter and leave the Chamber at will, and regular business is taken up.

"The prayer may be read in the language most familiar to the Speaker, either English or French. It is the practice of the Speaker to read the prayer in English and French on alternative days.

"The prayer is a part of the proceedings in the Chamber, and becomes the first entry in the Minutes and Proceedings of the Senate.

"All Senators are not bound to be present during the reading of the prayer. The Speaker upon taking the Chair will observe if a quorum is present (15 senators) and if a quorum is present, he will immediately proceed with the reading of the prayer.

"Prayers have been read during each sitting of the Senate since Confederation—1867. From 1876 to 1901, the prayer was read by a Chaplain appointed by the Governor-General for that purpose. No Chaplain has been appointed for that purpose since 1901.

"Since 1867 there have been a few alterations in the wording of the prayer, some of which were due to a change in the Sovereign and the Royal Family."

CANADIAN LOWER HOUSE PRACTICE.

(5) Reply from the House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada:—

"On February 13, 1877, a Select Committee was appointed in the Canadian House of Commons "to consider and report upon the desirability of using a form of prayer in this Chamber." On February, 19, following the Committee reported "that it is desirable that the business of the House be opened each day, by prayer, to Almighty God to invoke His Blessings upon its deliberations." The Committee recommended "that the said prayer be read by the Speaker in the language most familiar to him." The report was concurred in on the same day.

"'Changes were made to the original of the 1877 prayer when there was a demise of the Crown and a new King became the Sovereign of Great Britain.'

HOW AUSTRALIA DOES IT

(6) REPLY FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:—

"In the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia prayers are read by the Speaker of the House at the commencement of each sitting. The prayers form part of the proceedings and they are read provided a quorum of members is present. There is only one language used in this House, and no provision is made for conducting the prayers in any other form to meet different religions. Prayers have been read ever since the formation of this House in 1901.

"During the continuance of the war in 1914-18 the following additional prayer was read the Lord's prayer:—

"Strengthen, O Lord, the sailors and soldiers of our Commonwealth, our Empire, and our Allies; protect them from all dangers; give them speedy victory over their enemies; and grant that an honourable and lasting peace may result from their valour and their sacrifices."

"No other variation has taken place in the nature of the prayers."

ONLY TWO MINUTES' PRAYERS

(7) Reply from the Senate, the Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra:

"The duration of the prayer is about two minutes. Senators are not bound to be in attendance at the time of prayer. If there are members in the House who belong to various faiths and who speak various languages, what are the arrangements that are made for conducting the prayer All our members speak the same language. The form of prayer adopted was considered to be one not likely to give offence to a member of any particular faith; but should any member consider the form of prayer offensive, he is of course not bound to be present. The prayer is being read since 27th June, 1901."

NO PRAYERS IN CEYLON.

(8) Reply from the Senate Council of Ceylon, Colombo:

"I have the honour to inform that no prayers are offered in the State Council before the commencement of each sitting."

NO PRAYER IN FRANCE.

(9) Translation of the reply from the Head of the Bureau of Parliamentary Information (both French and Foreign) Chamber of Deputies, Paris:—

"I have the honour to inform you that no prayer is pronounced in the French Parliament in the beginning of the daily sessions."

SPEAKER RECITES PRAYER IN NEW ZEALAND.

(10) Reply from the House of Representatives, Wellington, New Zealand:

"The prayer is recited by the Speaker. The question of the appointment of a Chaplain was raised at the beginning of our Parliamentary history but as there was no established Church in New Zealand it was felt that the recital of the prayer by the Speaker would avoid any difficulties with members who belonged to different denominations of the Christian religion.

"There are four representatives of the Maori people in our Parliament but they all speak English and the prayer is recited in English language only.

"It is not compulsory for members to be present while the prayer is being said. The Speaker recites the prayer immediately after entering while he and other members are still standing.

"The prayer presumes the acceptance of the Christian religion as the national religion and there are no complications in that respect in regard to different faiths. There have been Jewish members of Parliament but up to the present there has been no move to alter the prayer."

IRISH PRACTICE.

(11) Reply from the Dail, Dublin:—

"With reference to your letter of 14th October, asking if there is a prayer conducted in the Dail before the commencement of each sitting, I have to inform you that such is the case.

"In answer to the further querries contained in your letter the following replies are given seriatim:—

(1) The duration of the prayer is short, probably less than one minute, according to the time it takes the Ceann Combairle (Speaker) to recite it, first in the Irish language and then in the English language—the two official languages of the State.

(2) The prayer is considered part of the proceedings of the House and an entry is made in the journal indicating its recital.

(3) Members are not bound to be in attendance at the time of the prayer; all that is necessary is the presence of a quorum (20 members) similar to the requirement for the conduct of any other business of the House. All present stand during its recital.

(4) The prayer is in a form which was recommended in a report of the Committee on procedure and Privileges and adopted by the House.

(5) The standing Order authorising the prayer to be read in the House came into force in October 1932; no change has since been made in it.—United Press.

Allahabad Muslim Leaguers To Confer

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The first Allahabad District Muslim League Conference will be held at Maligaon on December 26. Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Hasrat Mohani and a number of other Ulemas and prominent leaders are expected to participate in the deliberations of the Conference.

On December 27, Begum Maulana Mohamed Ali will unfurl the Muslim League Flag in Mohamad Ali Park.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD.—The East Indian Railway Coolies at a meeting held here decided to form the E. I. R. Coolies Union.

Most of the coolies are reported to have joined the Union.

ACQUITTALS IN KAIRA DACOITY CASE

High Court Quashes Convictions Of Two Accused

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wasoodev at the High Court heard the appeals of Sana Himatsingh and Chatur Gaju who were convicted by the Sessions Judge of Kaira in what is known as the Sui Dacoity case. The appellants were accused Nos. 1 and 3 in the sessions trial.

The accused were convicted for a dacoity committed in Sui, a village near Dakor at midnight on the 13th of February, 1937 by a notorious gang of dacoits under the leadership of Amra Bhaga who had run away from the Visapur Jail and was wanted by the Police since a long time. Armed with guns, spears and dharias, these dacoits had looted four houses including that of the Police Patel and had distributed the booty among themselves.

Both the accused were found guilty by the Sessions Judge of Kaira.

Their Lordships held that the evidence of the approver and other witnesses was not convincing as far as the appellants, were concerned.

The appeal, was, therefore, allowed and both the appellants were acquitted and discharged. Mr. S. A. Desai with Mr. I B. Patel, Advocate, appeared for the appellants (accused Nos. 1 and 3) while the Assistant Government Pleader appeared for the prosecution.

"ROAD SENSE" FOR DRIVERS

Inauguration Of Training Classes

Representing a further step in safety campaign and welcomed by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, the Safety First Association of India inaugurated on Wednesday last a course of Safety Education for learner motor drivers in the Conference Hall of Electric House, Bombay, before a large gathering of pupil-drivers and staff of the Motor Training schools in Bombay.

Pointing to the need for developing "road sense" among drivers as indicated in the report of the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, the new course is described in detail in a memorandum submitted to the Commissioner of Police by Mr. A. S. Trollip, Hon. Jt. General Secretary of the Association.

"Safe Driving", states the memorandum, "is not simply a matter of skill in handling the controls of car—no matter how well this is done. Safe driving requires skill plus a right attitude towards other drivers and pedestrians which is what is called "road sense." In traffic, drivers as well as pedestrians must possess road sense in a good measure so that they may share the road with other person, who wish to use it without themselves being the cause for accident or injury

The traffic problem, therefore, includes transmitting a general popular acceptance of the need for safety into individual inhibitions, individual personal caution and regard for others. Education is the first step in this direction."

VISUAL INSTRUCTION

The bases of the course are the Indian Highway Codes, to which the Marques of Willingdon, while Viceroy of India, wrote the foreword, and the Association's series of 12 games lessons supplemented by 24 posters. To increase the value of the course, films are shown as an additional medium of instruction. This is accompanied by a running commentary in the vernacular and supplemented with the use of models and diagrams. The whole course is designed to entertain as well as to instruct. The present plan is to give every month one or more of these lecture-demonstrations in the vernacular, supplemented by films, models and diagrams, to all Learner Motor Drivers in the Conference Hall of Electric House, Bombay.

"WORLD'S RICHEST GIRL" TO VISIT INDIA

Often called the richest girl in the world, Countess Haugwitz Reventlow, perhaps better known as Barbara Hutton, heiress to the Woolworth chain store millions, is visiting India early next year with her husband, Count Haugwitz Reventlow.

They will land in Bombay towards the end of January.

Aged 25 last November, Countess Haugwitz Reventlow is the granddaughter of the late Frank W. Woolworth, founder of the famous chain of shops which bears his name. At an early age she inherited a fortune estimated at nearly seven crores of rupees.

She was presented at Court in 1932, and in 1933 married Prince Alexis Mdvani, whose father was an aide-de-camp to the Czar Nicholas of Russia.

In 1934 the couple separated, and while Prince Mdvani played polo in India, his wife, who had come to be known as "Princess Babs" went to New York.

MARRIES DAVE.

In 1935 they were divorced, and a few hours afterwards Barbara Hutton Mdvani married Count Haugwitz Reventlow, a Danish nobleman.

This is not the Countess' first visit to India. She toured the country a number of years ago.

On their forthcoming tour, the Count and Countess will visit a number of the Rajput States, including Jaipur, Udaipur and Kapurthala, and will reach Delhi towards the end of February.

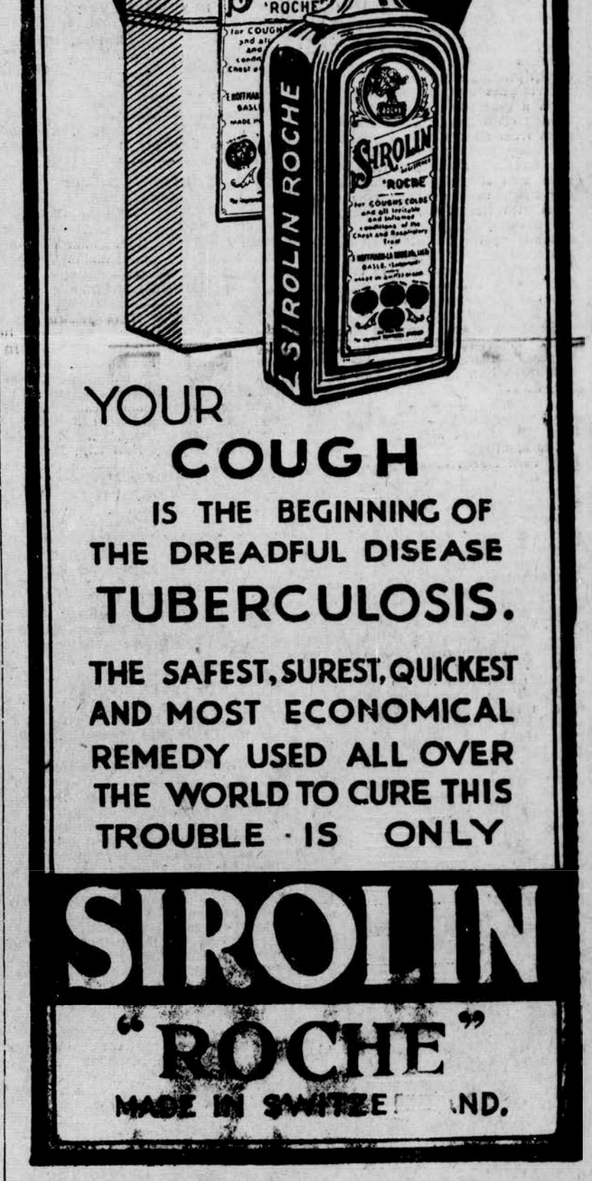
They will then proceed to Calcutta, and after visiting a number places in North Bengal, including Cooch Behar, return to Calcutta and then go on to Madras and Mysore, returning to Bombay in about the middle of March.—A. P.

WORLD OF FINANCE

(Continued From Page 6.)

his personal interest, the interest of the Exchange remains neglected. The Bombay Government has shouldered the responsibility of maintaining a market in the city and it is now the responsibility of the Government to preserve ideal trading conditions which will inspire public confidence and help private funds to build up various profitable industries in the best interest of the country.

Let us hope that our popular Ministers will not overlook the growing evil of reckless speculation and will do the needful in the matter before it is too late. Any serious international depression will have a considerable effect on the economic life of the country and no amount of protection will save the situation.



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Whether it be a social or business occasion, mellow, friendly old Beehive adds tone and sparkle to the conversation helps a man think clearer and makes even the pessimist admit that "it's not such a bad world after all." Keep a bottle handy—ask for it at the club

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HERBERTSONS, LTD., BOMBAY.

Pre-Holiday Long Liquidation In Cotton

WALL-STREET AND TRADE SUPPORT

Undertone Good And Improvement Expected

Bombay, Dec. 24.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market opened barely steady and declined on lower Liverpool cables, foreign and Southern selling and further near months long liquidation but hedge selling was light and with contracts scarce rallied partially on moderate Fall Street and trade buying and covering. Spot cotton demand was slow but textiles continued firm and moderately active. Finally long liquidation appeared and the session closed quietly steady.

At the opening March was quoted 8 points down at 8.30 and soon was quoted 8.29 which was the lowest level Later on prices advanced to 8.38 which was the highest level but again declined and closed at a loss of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices 4 points down at 8.44c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 8.54c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton market opened at a rise of 2 points at 4.75 for January. There was pre-Holiday liquidation and light hedging which met local support. Demand was small and the market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.82d. per lb.

BOMBAY BUYING.

The market has continued small and easily influenced. With a lack of any real fresh incentive prices have drifted aimlessly on small orders either way. Recent Washington developments improved sentiment, and prices gradually improved, but the small advance registered has not been sustained, owing to the lack of any real "follow-through" buying, and at the time of writing quotations are 3 to 4 points lower on the week.

The spot basis in America continues steady. This is not surprising in view of the fact that the loan offers more advantage to the producer than the Southern spot markets. This has considerably reduced the volume of hedge sales, but trade demand is also light; spinners continue to buy from hand to mouth pending some clarification of the uncertainties ahead. Manchester reports a generally slow market, with limited cloth demand, and textile reports from all centres are pessimistic.

Bombay interests have continued to buy distant months, while contracts have been supplied by small day-to-day hedge sales and arbitrage operations with New York, principally in the October, 1938, position, which is standing at the widest difference of any month. There seems now more likelihood that opposition to crop control will be overcome and that some form of compulsory control measure will be adopted by Congress.

Egyptians have provided nothing fresh. Hedge-selling has continued in Uppers, but prices for both growths have moved in line with American.—"M. G. C."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (11-40 a.m.)	8.38
New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	8.29—9
Liverpool January highest	4.73+02
Liverpool January lowest	4.68—03

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables:—

"Moderate Wall Street buying principal feature. Little pressure to sell. Small business in dry goods."

"Undertone good. Expect higher after holidays."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Very good undertone. Considerable buying for foreign account and trade. Price fixing. Decidedly better demand for goods. Spot demand somewhat better as well as slight improvement export. Advise buying on reactions only.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 23

January	8.21—05
March	8.34—04
May	8.40—06
July	8.44—06
October	8.55—03
December	8.57—04
Middling Spot	8.44—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 23

January	8.31—04
March	8.44—05
May	8.50—04
Middling Spot	8.54—05

NEW YORK

New York, Dec 23

11-00 A.M. RANGES

January	8.19/8.19
March	8.31/8.31
May	8.38/8.38

NOON CALL—

January	
March	8.37
May	8.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec 23

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	18,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	32,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	3,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 23

December	4.68—02
January	4.69—02
February	4.71—02
March	4.74—02
April	4.79—03
May	4.81—02
June	4.83—02
July	4.85—02
August	4.87—02
September	4.89—02
October	4.90—02
November	4.92—02
Middling Spot	4.82—04
10-12 a.m. quotations	
January	4.73
March	4.78

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec 24

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures the local forward cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 171/12 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 172/4 on scattered ing. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. market was quiet at this level with a small business and closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M		171	6 0
Broach J/A		174	4 0
Oomra D/J		155	0 0
Oomra March		154	4 0
Oomra May		155	0 0
Bengal D/J		133	0 0
Bengal March		133	0 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec 24

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £6-19-8. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 147.16 and Dollar Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.99 13/16. London silver prices declined 3/16d. to 18 1/2d. India bought and sold. Speculators bought. America bought cash and India sold forward. New York silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were 15 to 60 points down. The local market was quiet with a small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready		34	6 6
Posh		34	6 9
Maha		34	7 0

SILVER

Ready		47	5 0
Posh		47	6 0
Maha		47	7 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 23

Spot	18 1/2
Forward	18 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 23

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-8

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec 23

December	41.10—60
March	42.10—15
May	41.65—40

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec 23

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton December sellers	£12-11-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton December sellers	£15-0-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton December sellers	£15-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec Jan sellers	£14-5-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton December sellers	£14-2-6

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec 23

Linseed oil naked London per cwt January sellers	27/7 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May August sellers	27/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec 23

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb	7 5/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec 23

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	9 1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec 23

Bank bills 3 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 23

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 3/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£86
National Bank of India	£40 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 23

F G F Spot	8.14

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 23

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	3.90
Fine (good staple)	4.05
Superfine (good staple)	4.20
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.05
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.20
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.35
BENGAL—	
Good	3.54
Fully Good	3.64
Fine	3.79

COTTON CROP IN PRESIDENCY

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Third Memorandum on the Cotton Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the Season 7937-38.

(1) On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the area under cotton in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 26.5 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

This territory (included in the present report) is, however, exclusive of Baroda State, which, on an average, occupies about 3.2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

(2) The figures given in the present report relate to the varieties of cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency. For estimates of the remaining crop, refer to Baroda Forecast for "Dholera" and "Broach", to Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Forecasts for "Barsi and Nagar", "Kumpta and Dharwar" and "Westerns", and to Sind Forecasts for Sindhi. Estimate for the whole crop is available also in the All-India Cotton Forecast published in the Indian Trade Journal, and also issued separately in a leaflet form

(3) The figures for 1937-38 shown in this Forecast relate to the Cotton Crop sown between June and July 1937 in the case of the early varieties, which are grown principally in the Deccan, and to the Cotton Crop sown in August-September 1937 in the case of the late varieties, which are grown chiefly in Gujarat and the Karnatak.

(Estimates up to 1st December 1937.)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of cotton as noted below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Acres.
British Districts	3,414,000
Indian States	2,050,000
Total	5,464,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned, the area shows an increase of 0.8 per cent. over the corresponding area of the last year but a decrease of 8.0 per cent. below the decennial average area at the same date. In the case of the Indian States the area has remained almost stationary having risen by 0.4 and 4.2 per cent. respectively over the last year's corresponding area and the decennial average area at the same date. The total figures for the British Districts and the Indian States taken together are 0.7 per cent. over the corresponding area of the last year and 3.8 per cent. below the decennial average area at the same date.

The revised area now reported shows an increase in the Deccan due to seasonable rains at the time of sowing but a decrease in Gujarat and the Karnatak as a result of extended cultivation under other crops, such as rice and groundnut, this year in the former Division and inadequate sowing rains in the latter.

SEASON.

In Gujarat there were heavy rains after sowing and the crop suffered due to excessive moisture, necessitating its resowing in some areas. The spell of dry weather that followed in August proved favourable for the growth of the crop and although the dry conditions prevailed over somewhat too long a period, the crop did fairly well on account of the soil-moisture retained from the heavy rains of the previous month. Good, opportune rains in September further improved the condition but the crop suffered in places due to excessive heat in October and its growth was rather slow. The rains received in September, however, have done immense good to the crop which is now in the flowering and boll-formation stage and although mild attacks of stem-borer, wilt, wooly mite, bollworm and root-rot have been reported from some parts the prospects of the crop appear to be fairly satisfactory. In the Deccan, where early varieties of cotton are mostly cultivated, the crop in the north had a good start and was benefited by September rains. The second picking is now in progress. In the South Deccan sowing was delayed on account of the late commencement of the monsoon and later on the growth of the crop was adversely affected by the long period of the drought in August. In some areas in the east, the crop had to be grubbed up as its growth was completely stunted. The crop that survived the drought somewhat improved as a result of the September rains and its picking is practically over. The Kumpta and Jayawant cottons growth in Satara district are faring well and are now in flower. In the Karnatak the crop suffered considerably from want of adequate rains in the beginning of the season, which resulted in sowing being delayed in the eastern dry tract. Substantial rains received at the end of September and in the beginning of October helped the sown crop and also facilitated further sowing but the latter portion of October and the whole of November, being practically rainless, the crop at that period stood in urgent need of more rain for proper development especially in the eastern areas where condition was very unsatisfactory

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above, the yield of the crop in Gujarat is estimated to range between 67 and 92 per cent. of the normal. In the Deccan the Khandesh crop may return between 75 per cent of the normal and a full normal but in the remaining parts of the Division the outturn of the crop may vary from 42 to 75 per cent. of the normal. The yield of the crop in the Karnatak is estimated to fall between 46 and 67 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yield likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Bales.
British Districts	739,000
Indian States	426,000
Total	1,165,000

So far as the British Districts are concerned, this outturn means an increase of 10.8 and 3.4 per cent. respectively over the corresponding outturn of the last year and the decennial average at the same date Taken, however, for the British Districts and the Indian States combined, the figures show a rise of 6.7 per cent. over the last year's corresponding outturn but a fall of 1.6 per cent. below the decennial average at the same date.

Classified by varieties the area and outturn of cotton stand as noted in the subjoined table:—

Variety.	Area in acres.	Outturn in bales.
1. Dholera	1,943,286	395,098
2 Broach	832,796	235,579
3 Khandesh	1.287,241	319,464
4. Barsi and Nagar	273,477	49,042
5. Kumpta and Dharwar	950,634	138.525
6. Westerns	176,284	27,711
Total	5.463,718	1,165,419

Of the total estimated outturn, about 54.1 per cent. may be credited to the British District and Indian States of Gujarat and the Western India States Agency, about 32.3 per cent. to the British Districts and Indian States in the Deccan, and the remaining 13.6 per cent. to the Karnatak (British Districts and Indian States combined).

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Dec 24

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI—		
Tata	Per lb.	0 / 0
Textile	,,	0 / 9
Bradbury	,,	0 7 3
E. D. S. Group	,,	0 7 3
Sasoon	,,	0 7 3
Century	,,	0 7 0
Toyo Podar	,,	0 7 9
Simplex	,,	0 7 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 7 4½
Long Cloth (full weight In 36—38)	92⅝ 93½—	
Mahal Brand	,,	0 10 0
Madari Brand	,,	0 9 9
Daud Saheb	,,	0 9 9
Hindustan 8605	,,	0 10 6
Hindustan 8705	,,	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light Weight)		
No. 5?12/5303—		
Kurla	,,	0 10 0
Idsu	,,	0 10 0
Long Cloth X Quality.—		
Apollo	,,	0 9 ⅛
Century	,,	0 9 6
Jam	,,	0 10 9
Textile	,,	0 9 9
Spring	,,	0 9 9
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 ⅞
Victoria	,,	0 9 3
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	,,	0 9 3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 9 3
Century (Bugal)	,,	0 9 1⅛
Pehlad Siwaia	,,	0 9 0
Hindustan (Tiger)	,,	0 9 6
Western 92 1/2—92 1/2 (Circus Horse)	,,	0 9 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 1⅛
Tijuri	,,	0 9 6
Bharat Mill	,,	0 9 0
Sundri	,,	0 9 3
Jubil	,,	0 8 4½
Hight Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)—		
8851—351	per piece	6 10 0
9821—656	,,	6 4 0
1200—181	,,	5 11 0
542—352	,,	7 1 0
4141—657	,,	6 10 0
1400—191	,,	6 0 0
548—353	,,	7 8 0
9191—658	,,	7 2 0
Long Cloth Vegitable—		
Apollo	per lb.	0 8 10½
Idsu	,,	0 8 10½
Century	,,	0 8 7½
Madhusudan	,,	0 8 9
Salita—		
1215 Idsu	,,	0 8 6
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0 8 6
1215 Sasoon	,,	0 8 6
AAA Billi	,,	7 6 0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yards—		
Spring Mill (Balance)	per lb.	0 10 6
Crown	,,	0 10 3
Hindustan	,,	0 10 3
Dhoties 10 Yards.—		
Spring Mill (Balance)		0 9 9
Hindustan	,,	0 10 3
Crown 4310	,,	0 10 3
Gin Coloured—		
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	7 14 0
1415 Ratilal	,,	7 1 0
779	,,	8 10 0
4141	,,	8 10 0
Spring	,,	8 10 0
979 Kohinoor	,,	7 2 0
1579 Century M. B. W.	,,	8 4 0
Dhoti Mahim. 44x10—		
115 Victoria	,,	1 4 6
2142 Western	,,	1 6 6
Lepad Big Size—		
Crown	per lb.	0 9 6
Hindustan	,,	0 9 4½
Apollo	,,	0 9 3
Edsoo	,,	0 9 3
Spring	,,	0 9 4½
Tex	,,	0 9 4½
Century	,,	0 9 3
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 3
Lepad Small Size—		
Century	,,	0 9 0
Madhusudan	,,	0 9 0
Tex	,,	0 9 1½
Spring	,,	0 9 1½
Dakdi Yard. 12—13—14—		
971 Kamala	,,	0 10 3
8712 Madhusudan	,,	0 10 4½
5250 E. Keshri	,,	2 5 3
8712 Kalyan	,,	0 10 6
8712 Shri Nivas	,,	0 10 6
9250 Kohinoor	,,	2 4 6
6450 Madhusudan	,,	2 1 9

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 23

T T London on:—	
New York	4.99.85
Paris	147.16
Berlin	12.40 3/4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.98 1/16
Brussels	29.46
Milan	95.00
Berne	21.61 1/8
Prague	142.31

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec 23

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	39/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan Feb sellers	39/6
Wheat South Australian parcels January sellers	37

TRADE AND FINANCE

Erratic Movement In Silver

CALL MONEY AVAILABLE AT 3/4 P.C.

Profit-taking In Shares

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Dec. 23

MONEY

There was little change in the money market, call funds being quoted at 3/4 per cent. throughout Fixed deposit rates were also unchanged 3 months being quoted at 1 per cent. and four to six months at 1-1/4 per cent Tenders to Government for three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs 2,97,25,000 this week, of which the required amount was accepted at an average rate of Re. 1-1-5 (1.08854) per cent. per annum as against last week's rate of Re. 1-0-7. The amount of Treasury Bills on offer next week is Rs. 2 crores. Maturities amounted to Rs. 2 crores.

GILT-EDGED

The tone of the local gilt-edged market was steadier this week and there was a recovery of about a rupee in the price of 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper from Rs 97-9 to Rs. 98-7. Towards the close, however, it was a shade easier at Rs. 98-5. Other scrips were also a fraction better 2-3/4 per cent 1948-52 loan was quoted at Rs. 100-5, 3 per cent. 1941 loan at Rs. 103-8 and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 102-8. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan closed at Rs. 106-5, 4 per cent 1943 bonds at Rs. 108-6 and 4 per cent 1960-70 loan at Rs. 113-13. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan was in demand at Rs. 105, 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan at Rs. 120-8 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan closed unchanged at Rs. 102-10 and 4½ per cent. 1955-60 loan at Rs. 119-4.

EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steady with unwilling buyers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-1/8d., sellers quoting 1s. 6-3/32d There was a fair amount of business done in connection with export of gold for near and forward delivery, and accordingly there were sterling tenders to Government at 1s. 6-1/8d., aggregating £280,000, which were accepted in fall

In the foreign exchange market in London, both the dollar and the franc were well maintained around the previous close The sterling/dollar rate, after opening at 499.70 cents, advanced to 499.89, but declined and closed at 499.82 cents. The franc opened at 147.29, and after firming up to 147.13, closed at 147.16 The premium on three months' forward dollars held rigidly around dol. 0.87, while the discount on forward francs, after opening at frs 4.125, narrowed to frs. 3.780 mid-week and closed frs. 4.180. Other currencies also moved within narrow limits The guilder, opening at 8.98-9/16, weakened to 8.99, but closed at 8.98 15/16, while the belga fluctuated between 29.43-1/2 and 29.40-5/8. The Italian lira vacillated between 95.15 and 94.95

GOLD

The local gold market was easy despite little change in the London fixing and the London-New York cross-rate. Hitherto, the quotations in the local market had ruled over export parity, but with the accumulation of stocks locally and the sale of put options by some speculators, prices dropped to export parity. The quotation for spot declined from Rs. 34-8-0 to Rs. 34-6-6, while February settlement was quoted 3 pies over spot and March 9 pies There was a fair volume of business done for export by banks. Stocks are estimated at about 1,00,000 tolas, while arrivals from up-country average some 18,000 tolas a day. The daily offtake gives an average of 1,000 tolas. In London, the quotation for spot gold moved narrowly between 139s. 9d. and 139 9-1/2d., but closed easier at 139s. 8d., while the premium on gold as compared with the dollar arbitrage parity was stationary around 8d. Sovereigns were firm earlier in the week with good enquiry, but were slightly easier towards the close in sympathy with gold. Opening at Rs 22-7-6, the quotation for both spot and forward deliveries gradually declined and closed at Rs. 22-6-6 Last week's shipment to London per s.s "Strathmore" is valued at Rs. 9.23 lacs. while imports during the week amounted to Rs. 89,273 in gold bar and coin. The highest and lowest rates touched during the period under report were: Rs. 34-8-3 and Rs. 34-6-6 for ready. Rs. 34-8-6 and Rs. 34-6-9 for February settlement and Rs 34-8-9 and Rs. 34-7-0 for March settlement.

SILVER

There was no change in the market's attitude on silver and the tone remained erratic throughout the period under report. The continued buying by American interests in the London market, however, improved the sentiment somewhat during the latter part and prices remained comparatively more stable. The market, however, is not fully confident and is awaiting the American Treasury's announcement regarding silver at the end of the year. Till then, it is quite likely that price changes will be erratic. The quotation for spot, after opening at Rs. 47-2-0, advanced to Rs. 48-6-0 mid-week, but at this level sellers appeared and the rate sagged temporarily to Rs. 46-12-6, closing better again at Rs. 47-13-6. The quotation in London, after opening at 19-1/16d., gradually declined and closed at 18-11/16d. while two months' forward moved between 18-5/16d. and 18-9/16, closing at 18-1/2d. Spot commanded a premium of 5/8d. over two months' forward in London, but at the close, the differential narrowed down 3/16d. Stocks in the local market are estimated at about 9,000 bars, while the daily offtake averages 120 bars Arrivals per s.s. "Chitral" are valued at £2,500, while silver to the tune of £3,400 is "en route" to Bombay. Silver coins worth Rs. 66,453 were imported during the past week, while 322 bars of silver were shipped to London last week per s.s. "Strathmore". The highest and lowest rates touched locally were: Rs 48-6-0 and Rs. 46-12-6 for spot and February settlement and Rs. 48-7-0 and Rs. 46-13-6 for March settlement. The Shanghai dollar was unchanged at 1s. 2-1/4d. while the Yen remained stuck at 1s. 2d. throughout the week.

SHARES

The December settlement passed off smoothly except for minor defaults and the market resumed trading on the 18th instant in a more cheerful mood. Prices opened at almost the previous closing levels and with an upward trend, particularly in Steels. Tata Ordinaries, opening at Rs. 267, advanced to Rs. 281, while Deferreds rose from Rs. 1,190 to Rs. 1,275. At higher levels, however, there was considerable profit-taking and liquidation by tired holders which depressed rates below the opening levels. Ordinaries declining to Rs. 256 and Deferreds to Rs. 1172-8. Towards the close, the market was somewhat steady again; Ordys. finished at Rs. 274 and Deferreds at Rs. 1227-8. In the cotton mill section, prices were well maintained till mid-week, but latterly heavy selling pressure following rumours that the Textile Enquiry Committee were recommending an interim increase in the wages hammered down the rates. Bombay Dyeings dropped from Rs. 965 to Rs. 922-8; Colaba Lands fell down from Rs. 240 to Rs. 219-6. Kohinoors, which were particularly firm at the opening on reports of the issue of a bonus share of Rs. 200 to the existing holders in the proportions of 1 to 4, also declined to Rs. 337-8, but recovered and closed at Rs. 345. New Greats shed over 17 points to Rs. 266-4 but closed better at Rs. 270. In the Hydro-electric group Andhra Valleys rose from Rs. 1512-8 to Rs. 1520 closing easier again at Rs 1,502-8; while Bombay Trams gradually gained strength from Rs. 119-11 to Rs. 120-5. Tata Hydros were marked at Rs. 155, while Tata Powers weakened from Rs 1,440 to Rs. 1,425 at the close. Bank shares were steady; Bank of Indias were in good demand at hardening rates, the quotation rising from Rs. 142 to Rs. 145 at the end, while Imperial Bank Fully Paids quoted Rs. 1,581-4 and Partly Paids changed hands at Rs. 387-8. Reserve Banks were offered at Rs. 125-4. In the miscellaneous group, Associated Cements spurted from Rs. 140-8 to Rs. 145 following the announcement of a dividend of Rs. 7-8 per share, but closed easier at Rs. 143; Belapurs were quoted at Rs. 180 at the opening, but fell down to Rs. 168-12 at the finish following reports of labour trouble at the Factory. Scindia Steams eased from Rs 23-12 to Rs. 21-14, while New Indias were steady around Rs. 42-8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange will remain closed for Xmas holidays from the 24th of December, 1937 to 2nd of January, 1938.

PERSISTENT BEAR RAIDS

Compulsory Delivery On Calcutta Exchange

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated Dec. 17:—

The Calcutta Stock Exchange passed through a most critical period during the last fortnight on account of persistent bear raids emanating from the new stock exchange dealing in forward deliveries. This rival institution, from an investor's point of view, is mainly responsible for shattering the moral of the bulls. Weak London and American advices helped bear operators to have their own way in a collapsing market. The Exchange Committee by their action in introducing a compulsory two-day delivery rule in Indian Iron and Howrah transactions not only stopped the blank sales that were rampant during last week but created a steadying influence on the various operations on the market. Indian Iron and Steel which were quoted at Rs. 28/8 Ex Dividend on the opening of the period under review gradually improved to Rs. 34 Ex Div. The latest news from America about buying of silver by President Roosevelt created a very healthy atmosphere Friday evening and the sentiment in the market was for bullish operations Burma Corporation registered a rise of about ten annas quoting 8/6 at the close. Howrahs which were at one time as low as 42 improved to Rs 46 at the close.

JUTE

The collapse in the price of Howrah had a very depressing effect on their investment shares but the general improvement in the tone of other sections imported the necessary stimulus to this section and prices were 10 to 15 points above the lowest touched. Kanknarrah were good at 350, Kamarhatty at 440, Anglo-India 275, Bally 163, Barnagore 113, Belvedere 295, Delta 325, Auckland 160, Lansdowne 140, Standard 260, Dalhousie 290, Reliance 57, Northbrook 33/8, Clive 20, National 19/8, Presidency 3/6, Hukumchand 8/4, Adamjee 9/12, Agarpara 17.

COAL.

A noticeable firm undertone was in evidence in coal shares. There is an ample scope for improvement in coal shares and investors are requested to pick up Bengal, Equitable Jamuria, Bokaro-Ramgarh, Hurriladih, Dhemo main which are respectively quoted at 353, 38/8, 29/8, 18/8, 17, 12/8. Burrakar were priced at 15/8, Bhalgara at 5, East Indian at 26, Mundulpore at 9/4, New Beerbhoom at 20/12, North Damuda at 7/8, Searsole 5/10, South Karanpura at 6/12, Standard at 33/12, Aldih at 4/2, Burra Dhemo at 4.

COTTON.

This section remained quiet and neglected. A small turnover took place. Kesoram were quoted at 6/10, Bengal Nagpur 14, Elgin Mills ord. 112, New Victoria ord. 1/2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Iron and Steel fluctuated sharply and were marked at 34/4 at the close. Burn and Co., ord. were good at 265, Indian Standard Wagon found buyers at 46, Steel Corporation hovered round 6/6, Hukumchand Steel ord. at 10/10, B. I. Corporation were marked at 3/9, Dunlop ord. at 14, Indian Wood Products at 22/8, Indian Cable at 13/8, Bengal Paper at 103, Titaghur Paper ord. at 17/8. Consolidated Tin were good at 6/8, Indian Copper at 2/10, Rhodesian Copper at 2, Burma Corporation at 8/5, B. B. Petroleum at 4/7, British Ceylon Corporation at 6/12, Macfarlane Defd. at 2/12. Bengal Timber change hands at 170. In Sugar section there was a little alteration in rates, Cawnpore quoted at 17/12, New Savan 8/8, Ryam 19/8, Champaran 14/12, Murree Brewery 13. Tide Water oil and Kalimpong Ropeways found sellers at Rs. 12 buyers being not in evidence. Dhalmia Cement ord. were done at 10/11 Reserve Bank were priced at 123.

Preparations For Karnatak Agricultural Show

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Belgaum, Dec 16

The Karnatak Agricultural Show will be held in Belgaum city in January 1938 and its inaugural ceremony will be performed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the 17th January 1938. The Show will last for ten days. The authorities are trying to make the Show as attractive and instructive as possible.

The object of the Show is to educate the agricultural masses and it is not at all being run on commercial lines. There will be nominal charges for admission and this is expected to draw large crowds of farmers and others interested in rural welfare. Arrangements are being made for the free accommodation for 2,000 agriculturists on each of the ten days of the Show. Each party of 2,000 will be allowed to stay for two days only.

VARIOUS SECTIONS

There will be about 23 Sections: agricultural, horticultural and live-stock. The Heads of the several nation-building Departments are trying to make the Show a big success. Public leaders in Karnatak are also evincing a keen interest in the Show and Mr. Hanmantrao Kaujalgi a prominent Congress worker and Secretary, Karnatak Spinners' Association has undertaken to organise an interesting Cottage Industries Section.

FARMERS ACTIVITY

The Show will be wide in its scope and utility and will deal with every aspect of the Karnatak farmers' activity. Lectures and demonstrations will be arranged at special and convenient hours. Educative Cinema Shows, lantern lectures and interesting debates are yet another feature of the Show.

A show Guide embodying the manifold activities of the Show will be published in English, Kanarese, and Marathi on the eve of the inaugural ceremony. The Show is organised on a very large scale and it is expected that more than two lakhs of people will visit it.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON ONE POINT DOWN

Cross Rates Steady: Wheat Featureless

Bombay, Dec. 24.

N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE.

Cotton was moderately active on scattered buying influenced by steadiness of Liverpool but general activity was curtailed. Undertone was very steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Opened quiet, then ruled featureless and wore holiday atmosphere with colourless operation.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	8.34
To-day's opening	8.35
Difference	+0
To-day's closing	8.33
Difference	—01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	4.6
To-day's opening	4.6
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	4.74
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 171-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 24.

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered buying influenced by steadiness of Liverpool but general activity was curtailed by holiday abroad.

Trading in March began at 8.35 i.e. one point higher prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered buying but thereafter movements slow and with transactions very small although undertone kept very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 24.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (8.18/8.18) 8.24/8.24
January (8.30/8.29) 8.36/8.35
March (8.38/8.37) 8.42/8.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

American December (4.67) 4.73
American January (4.69) 4.74
Sakels January (6.81) 6.85
Sakels March (6.74) 6.79

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 171/14. Prices advanced on short covering and pre-holiday evening up but subsequently prices lost ground on commission houses selling otherwise transactions were not of much importance closed steady at Rs. 171/6.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 24.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop December (19 1/16 sellers) 19 1/16 sellers
Dunlop December (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.
Lightning December (£20 3/4) £20 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/4) 7 1/4 value
Forward April June (7 7/16 paid) 7 7/16 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 13/16 sellers) £11 13/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet March £87 1/4 May £87 3/4 market was featureless and wore holiday atmosphere with operations colourless.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	4.99 13/16
To-day's opening	4.99 13/16
To-day's closing	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	4.99.85
To-day's opening	4.99.85
To-day's closing	4.99.82

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 24.

Previous closing	147.18
To-day's opening	147.16
To-day's closing	147.19

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 24.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.99.85 and kept very steady with hardly any variation. Franc opened at 147.16 and continued steady without any change

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.110) 11.112
New York on Bombay (37.74) 37.74
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.00) 95.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.
6 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£187 1/8 buyers £187 3/8 sellers) £186 1/4 buyers £186 3/8 sellers steady.
Lead (£15 5/8 buyers £15 11/16 steady) £15 5/8 buyers £15 3/4 sellers quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 to £45) £44 to £45
Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec. 24.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"India sold small support market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 24.

Spot	(18 1/2 3/16) 18 7/16 1/16
Forward	(18 5/16 3/16) 18 1/4 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 24.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-8) £6-19-7 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 24.

	10-0	p.m.
Silver ready	47	2 0
Silver Posh	47	2 6
Silver Mah	47	3 6
Gold ready	34	6 6
Gold Posh	34	6 9
Gold Mah	34	7 0
Sovereign	22	6 0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 13 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 13 6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 13 6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 13 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Wheat Jan.	5 3
Wheat May	4 15
Linseed May	7 13

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotations

London, Dec. 24.

Liverpool wheat December closed at 90 as against the previous closing at 89 1/4

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Liverpool, Dec. 24.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at followed as against the previous closing at 93 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 24. 2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£92 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112-0) £110-0
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107-3) £107 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £107 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/4) £102 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 3/8) £107 3/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£/4 3/8) £74 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £102 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/4) £105 7/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112-4 1/2) £112 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 5/8) £101 5/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 24.

London Stock Exchange was quiet with holiday atmosphere Giltedged securities were slightly more active three and a half quoted at 93 1/4 i.e. five shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-3) 15-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-3) 60-3
Hydro Electric)dol 5 1/4) dol 5 3/8
Musical Industries (16-4 1/2) 16-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (38-6) 38-6
Imperial Chemical (35-7 1/2) 35-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (70) 71
Realisation 1930 (£48 1/2) £49-6
Dunlop Rubber (32-9) 36-9
Unilever Ordinary (36-9) 36-9
Ford Motors (22-6) 22-6
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£66-7 1/2) £66-6
British American Tobacco (108-9) 108-9
Carreas 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (147-6) 146-10 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (22 -0) 22-0
Distillers (106-6) 106-6
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£5) £5
J and P Coates Ordinary (41-3) 41-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-3) 47-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-6) 26-6
Inter Nickels (dol 46-4 1/2) 46-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (52-6) 50-7 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£100) £100

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19) 19
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-3
Empire of India (31-0) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 29-3
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28-7 1/2) 28-7 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (53-9) 53-9
Burma Corporation (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19 3/8) £19-6
East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8-4 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-4 1/2) £15-4 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (90-7 1/2) 90-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (100) 100
Sub Nigel (£10 1/4) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 32-6
Union Corporation (£7 3/4) £7-10 1/2

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (79-4 1/2) 78-9
Burma Oil (118-9) 118-9
Mexican Eagle (12-1 1/4) 12-1 1/2
Shell Transport (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (41-4 1/2) 41-10 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 1/2) £63-6
L and S Ordinary (£29 7/8) £29-10 1/2
L N E R Deferred (£1/4) £4-3
Southern Dutch (19 1/4) 19-3
London Paris Cement (£128) £123
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 3/4) £79 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 23.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 59 3/8) dol 60
General Motor (dol 32 7/8) dol 32 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 5/8) dol 32 3/8
U S Steel Preference (103) unquoted.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Quiet: Wall Street Opens Steady

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

On the Stock Exchange Paris again enquired for a few Kaffirs specialities, but local business was virtually at a standstill.

Prices however were well maintained except Far Eastern loans, which were further marked down.

Commodities were quiet.

Wall Street opened steady

ABSENCE OF YARN DEMAND

Prices Quiet Despite Rise In Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 22.

In spite of very firm cotton prices during the last few days there has been no improvement whatever in prices of Indian yarns owing to continued absence of satisfactory demand from almost all consuming centres all over the country. On the other hand prices of several Indian yarns have declined further as a result of continued selling pressure from several dealers who had no other course but to press sales even at lower prices on account of absence of satisfactory demand for the last several weeks. Reports from almost all consuming centres are not at all encouraging. Besides it is reported that certain Southern Indian mills have lowered their prices to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb during the week under review. There have been some enquiries from Northern Indian markets but the rates offered by them are much too low to admit of any important business. In Southern India as well as in other consuming districts no satisfactory demand has been in evidence. Business in Calcutta markets is comparatively better but competition between the mills themselves is very keen and the prices realised are rather low. Enquiries from overseas markets are rather restricted and most of the offers are very low and unacceptable. Export business therefore during the week is very small and negligible. In the circumstances no improvement in Indian yarns in the immediate future seems to be possible at the moment.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester Spinners have not reduced thei prices any further whereas the competition from Japan continues to remain very keen. No fresh forward business with Manchester has therefore been possible.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

There has been no important change in the prices of Japanese yarns during the week and fluctuations have been very narrow. In case of Mercerised yarns speculative turnover has been rather restricted with minor price fluctuations. As regards grey and bleached cotton yarns single as well as two fold, prices have remained practically unchanged with a limited turnover during the week. Fresh forward business with Japan has been very limited on account of the Japanese Spinners quoting comparatively much higher prices. Sampin has been fluctuating in sympathy with cotton whilst Exchange has remained unchanged.

There has been no special change in this class of yarns where prices have remained practically unchanged with a steady undertone at the close. In case of Italian yarns prices in some deniers have now been more attractive and a gradual improvement in offtake has been expected. As regards Japanese yarns enquiries have increased to some extent particularly from the Northern markets but most of them are in the nature of price testing and only a moderate business has resulted during the week. Japanese Spinners on the other hand have been quoting much higher prices for forward deliveries probably on account of restricted output and the general rise in price of all commodities in Japan owing to Government control of imported articles. No fresh forward business has therefore been possible with Japan during the week. Stocks in the local market have yet been large but further arrivals are not expected to be heavy. Confidence is slowly reviving and gradual improvement is expected in course of time.

LOCAL YARNS.

Increased turnover has been possible on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Limited during the week at prices somewhat lower compared with the previous prices. Our mills have not been able to make any sales of importance owing to disparity in the prices. The future tendency still continues to remain uncertain.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 7.)

does not, however, prohibit Mr. Mackenzie from writing a biography which, if it were a true and dignified exposition of the nation, would be welcomed by everybody.

* * *

CRITICISM OF ADVISORS

It is understood that when the Duke was married, Mr. Mackenzie among many others who admired his sincerity, wired his felicitations. The Duke graciously replied. After the wedding, which was boycotted by the Church, Cabinet, Court, and Cinema, certain innuendous reflecting on the Duke's conduct developed into a hurricane of slanderous abuse. To the suggestion that, as King Edward VIII, he hurried his father's funeral, the Duke replied: "What a rotten story!" and explained that it was the Queen Mother who had wished to expedite the funeral. This incident led Mr. Mackenzie to write to the Duke proffering his services to combat calumny, if necessary by writing a full and frank biography. The Duke accepted the offer in a letter of extreme appreciation.

Mr. Mackenzie then requested that he should be "armed with the truth", and, in further correspondence the Duke agreed to clear up certain points. Meantime, the fact that another controversy has broken over the head of the luckless Duke of Windsor, who has stated, categorically, that he welcomed Mr. Mackenzie's first proposal, has aroused fresh criticism of those who advise His Royal Highness.

They endorsed the unpopular proposal that he should visit Germany. They endorsed the unpopular proposal that he should visit America as protege of Bedaux. Now they have advised him against what many of his admirers would desire—a clear statement of his own views of the events of last December.

VEDANTA IN EDUCATION

Presiding at the fourth Sankirtan Conference Lahore, Sri Swami Sivananda Saraswati in the course of his address said:—

The Hindu religion stands forth as a brilliant guiding star to the student of Yoga, Philosophy and Occultism, inviting him to the mysterious unknown world, which he would gladly explore, and encouraging him to march onward. It is a truism that is in the nature of every human being to strive for happiness, but the happiness he gains by his actions, he finds to his utter dissatisfaction and sorrow, is only of limited duration.

Even if the pleasures of the world are enjoyed as much as their nature would permit, even if they are as intense, as various, nay, as uninterrupted as possible, yet old age in all its hideous shape threatens him with death and destruction. It should be remembered that the enjoyments of heaven itself are not in reality more enviable than these pleasures of the senses; they are of the same nature, though more unmixed and durable. Moreover, they also come to an end, as they are gained by actions; and as actions are finite, the effect must also be finite. In a word, there is necessarily an end to these enjoyments

Speaking about education he said:—

Education is a preparation for life. Hence it should aim at the ideal of the body of an athlete and the soul of a sage. It should not be forgotten that true success in life and God-realisation depends upon good and steady habits and flawless character than on merely intellectual development.

Therefore education should concern practical life, should aim at something more than merely the bread and butter problem, should enable the student to become a useful member of society. To achieve this goal it should embrace problems concerning the building up of character.

What is wanted is practical Vedanta through ceaseless, selfless service of country and humanity in some form or other with Atmabhava. Look at Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Rajagopalachari and others! Wonderful Karma-Yogins they are! They are real Vedantins. They are real saints, sages and Sannyasins. You should know, they are all practising Yoga while living amidst multifarious activities. Every student should emulate their noble example and work for the common good of his countrymen

You can realise God through service alone. Students and teachers in schools and colleges should utilise their holidays in serving specially the people of the neighbouring villages and attending to their various needs, education, sanitation, medical-air, etc., Mahatma Gandhi is a wonderful man, a great saint, a deep thinker, a true Sannyashi with a pillar of penetrating eyes that can look well deep into the distant future. What laudable schemes has he launched upon in recent times, I mean schemes pertaining to rural reconstruction and uplift of the so-called Harijans! Rich people who have no time to serve such causes should gladly contribute their share towards the fulfilment of these noble ideals. They should cooperate and serve these leaders in a variety of ways with men and money. Service does not mean physical service alone. To me politics and religion are inseparable.

Pant's Assurance To Kisans

(Continued from page 1.)

Classes and said that they are most useful members of society and still it is a pity that they suffer most. He, therefore, advised local authorities to provide all facilities for the uplift of the Depressed classes. The Premier also spoke about rural reconstruction and impressed upon Kisans the necessity of organising themselves and building their own panchayat ghats.

POLICE AND PUBLIC.

The Premier also appealed to retired Government servants to join hands in this great work of rural reconstruction.

Concluding the Premier spoke about the duties of Indian Police towards public and in turn the duties of public towards Police. He insisted that public should help police as best as it can and also refrain from offering bribes. The Police on the other hand should consider itself to be the servants of the public.

BOMBAY LEADS RECOVERY IN COTTON

Despite Reputed Poverty Farmers Hold Cotton

Bombay, Dec. 23.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co., have issued the following report:—

Liverpool to-day is due to open about 1/2 points higher.

We have had another week of small fluctuations but the tone of the market has been good and a moderate advance in prices has to be recorded. The speculator in Bombay is being given the credit or the blame for the recent recovery in the American markets, nevertheless there have been some more favourable factors in the cotton position recently. Traders in all American markets appear to be recovering from the fright under which they have been working for several months. The outlook for business does not seem quite so hopeless as they thought, and the Stock Market has been developing a better tone. In the cloth market for the second week running, sales are reported to have exceeded production. Exports continue to exceed those of a year ago in spite of the meagre takings by Japan. Stocks of cotton in Japan are now so low that they will have to be replenished at a very early date, and with parity as it is, it is more than likely a preference will be given to American cotton. Sufficient cotton has now gone into the Loan to ease the supply position for some time, and it is unlikely much of this cotton will be redeemed until prices have again advanced above the nine cent level. While we do not deny the probability of profittaking reactions in the near future, our opinion is that a further moderate advance is more than likely. We do not share the fear expressed in many market letters about the large long position held by Indian interests in the American markets. This position was built up over several months, and will probably be liquidated equally slowly.

HOLDING MOVEMENT

The recovery in all cotton markets over the last few weeks has been led by Bombay. Bombay often leads the way in the cotton market, and very often correctly. India this year is one of the few cotton producing countries which has not added to its crop. It is too early yet to give a reliable estimate of our production this reason, but there is little doubt the final figure will be fully half a million bales below last season. Admittedly export prospects are not bright, but our domestic Industry is consuming more of our own cotton than ever before and we started the season with a very moderate carryover. In spite of his reputed poverty the Indian farmer is once more demonstrating his remarkable holding power when prices are low. The movement of this year's crop is as slow as we have ever known and the basis of most styles is very firm. Exporters continue to report a poor demand but cotton continues to go out of our ports at a moderate rate. This week some new business has been reported with Japan. In the spot market local Mills have been the chief buyers, Punjab and Sind staple styles having been in steady demand. A moderate business has also been reported in foreign cottons and at an advancing basis. We continue to advise purchases of Indian cotton in quiet markets but would be content with moderate profits

Indian Sugar Quiet And Poor Demand

Bombay, Dec. 22.

JAVA SUGAR.

There are no stocks of Java sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards forward positions local market has remained steady to firm with prices fluctuating within narrow limits. On the whole there has been an advance of about 1/2 anna in December and one anna in distant positions. This improvement in forward positions is mainly due to better enquiry from out Ports and Java market being firm with further advance of 1 1/2d in Exporters quotations. London Terminal market has in the meantime remained steady with small rise of 1/4 to 1/2d. During the week no direct business has been placed in the market and owing to further advance in Java market, disparity between Java and the local market has increased again to 3 to 4d and therefore at present there is no possibility of further business. Locally there was small turnover between dealers and outsiders and some sales were made by dealers for out Ports at current rates. Undertone at the close was somewhat quiet.

INDIAN SUGARS.

Market for ready remained quiet with a decline of 1/2 anna due to poor demand and lack of buying interest. Cawnpore market was reported stagnant though certain sales are reported of old Crop at prices which were lower than had been anticipated. Generally dealers feel uncertain as to the successful operation of the Syndicate and naturally therefore prefer to liquidate their holdings as soon as possible. There are some enquiries for New Crop but buyers are still not prepared to enter the market until something definite is known about the future working of the Syndicate. Undertone of the market at the close is uncertain with decidedly weaker tendency. Arrivals during the week were estimated at 1200 tons and stocks at 4700 tons as against 2000 tons and 6500 tons at the same time last year

FOREIGN MARKET.

On the New York Terminal market there was an advance of 1 point in March while other positions were unchanged. On London Terminal market, there was an advance of 1/4d in March and 1/2d in May and August. Java market was reported firm with "Nivas" limits remaining unchanged. It was reported that disparity between second sellers and the "Nivas" limits has been narrowed down to 20 to 30 points and there is possibility of "Nivas" limits being reached in near future.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There is nothing to report as regards Java Sugar. Dealers practically take no interest in Java sugar and quotations are nominal. As regards Indian sugar Calcutta market was reported dull and depressed owing to total lack of buying interest from consuming centres coupled with sales of old crop by the Syndicate at reduced rates. Karachi market was reported steady. Dealers show little interest in sugar business Generally tendency of market for Indian sugar was one of pessimism.

Stocks of sugar in M. B. Indian Ports on about 8th December 1937 were estimated at 18715 tons as against 23907 tons at the same time last year.

Statement of sugar production and stocks of Indian sugar for the fortnight ending 15th November 1937 were estimated as under:—

	Mds.
Opening Stocks	2225143
Production	44128
Despatches	507321
Closing stocks 15/11/37	1761950

Local market for ready Java is unchanged. As regards forward positions tone is at the moment rather uncertain and will mainly depend on demand from out Ports and reports from Java market from time to time. On the whole the position is likely to remain steady.

KARNATAK AGRICULTURE SHOW

Cotton Propaganda

Cotton is the monetary life-blood of the agriculture in Karnatak. Unstinted efforts are being put in to make the Cotton Court a real blend of agricultural research and practical farming to entertain the tillers of the soil with impressive facts and figures and invaluable hints.

The Cotton Court opens with four open air demonstrations in the vanguard; cleaning of cotton seeds to eliminate dirt, fuzz; obtaining heavy seeds in salt solution; pasting seed for sowing; testing seed germination. Then follow the crops of Jayavant and Gadag No. I cottons and working of the pedigree seed multiplication by stages. The glowing stall in the back ground will be replete with representative samples of improved cottons, pictorial maps and posters, interesting photos and models, charming charts and graphs.

MARKETING SYSTEM

Cotton Marketing will form a proud stunt of the Agricultural Department. An artistic ground map of Karnatak with a net work of Kacha roads and cotton check stations will simplify the working of the Cotton Transport Act. A big and life like model of the Bail-Hongal Cotton market will unfold the smooth and successful operation of the Market Act. Cotton grading and Auction Sale will crown the ocular demonstrations. The stalls in the rear will be a bureau of cotton information involved, with cogent charts, vivid graphs, beautiful pictures and posters, attractive and analytical maps, samples of different growths of cotton, lint, yarn, cloth, etc.

A series of cartoons—humorous and full of meaning—will leave the visitors light with laughter. Cotton sayings and slogans will punctuate the flow of display. Big boards in English, Kanarese and Marathi, presenting the salient features of improved cottons and other demonstrations will figure in prominent places.

Linseed & Mustard Crops

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Preliminary Memorandum on the Linseed and Rape and Mustard Crops of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the season 1937-38.

On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the areas under (i) Linseed and (ii) Rape and Mustard crops in the territory to which this forecast relates have represented some 3.7 and 0.6 per cent, respectively of the total area under the crops in the whole of India.

(2) The figures for the year under report, i.e. for 1937-38 shown in this forecast relate to the Linseed and Rape and Mustard crops sown about October-November 1937.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1937.)

Total reported and estimated area stand as under:—

	Bombay Presidency. Linseed	Rape and Mustard.
	Acres.	Acres.
British Districts	90,000	11,000
Indian States	5,000	6,600
Total	95,000	17,000

Which for Linseed means increase of 19.1 per cent, over corresponding area last year, but decrease of 0.4 per cent. below decennial average at same date. For Rape and Mustard area shows increase of 51.8 and 5.0 per cent. over last year's corresponding area in British Districts and Indian States respectively, but decrease of 31.1 per cent. below decennial average at same date in Indian States. Decennial figures for British Districts not available.

LINSEED.

Crop, principally grown Deccan and Karnatak, sown in time and germinated satisfactorily but further progress affected in places due deficient soil moisture especially in eastern parts of both Divisions.

RAPE AND MUSTARD.

Crops mainly cultivated North Gujarat and Kathiawar States and reported doing well

THE AJMER ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD. BOMBAY.

The approximate earnings of the Ajmer Electric Supply Co., Ltd., for nine months ending November, 1937, are as under:—

	1936. Rs.	1937. Rs.
Gross Income	1,47,210|-	1,71,815|-
Nett Income	70,462|-	89,098|-

THE AMALGAMATED ELECTRICITY CO., (Belgaum) LTD. BOMBAY

The approximate earnings of the Amalgamated Electricity Co. (Belgaum) Ltd., for nine months ending November, 1937, are as under:—

	1936. Rs.	1937 Rs.
Gross Income	1,59,219|-	1,91,892|-
Nett Income	82,617|-	1,02,775|-

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Regd. No. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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Tel. No 27396
Telegram: Joshi Lodge.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1937

To Hold Communist Views Is No Crime

PLEA TO LIFT BAN ON PARTY IN INDIA

Freedom Of Opinion Is Basis Of Civil Liberty

Messrs. N. M. Joshi, N. C. Kelkar, Khurshed F. Nariman, Jal A. D. Naoroji, R. R. Bakale, Mrs. Perin Captain, Mrs. Nurges P. D. Captain, Messrs. S. A. Brelvi, Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Siraj A. Vasi, S. G. Vaze, Poona, K. L. Limaye, Poona, Umashankar Dikshit, Joackim Alva, Abdul Bari, S. B. Mahadeshwar, M. R. Masani, Yussuf J. Meherally, Rustom J. Bhumgara, Manilal J. Sheth, S. S. Batliwala and F. M. Pinto have issued the following statement:—

The Congress Ministers in seven provinces have removed the ban on all political and nationalist organisations which had been suppressed by the previous Governments but the ban on the Communist party of India and its provincial and district branches continues.

A prosecution of two young men on the charge of assisting the operations of this body is proceeding in the United Provinces. In Bengal several young men are being tried under the same charge and the provisions of legislative measures originally designed for the suppression of terrorist activity are now freely used both in Bengal and in the Punjab against the Communists.

The Communist Party has at no time undertaken the organisation of acts of violence against the State. Undoubtedly that allegation has been made but it is evident from the judgment in the several prosecutions launched against them that this is not true.

They do believe, however, as many others do, that a radical change of the present order of society and the establishment of Socialism can only be achieved through the education of the masses by closer contact with them. This is a legitimate aim for any citizen and in our opinion should be permited by law.

Right Of Opinion

We consider that the Communists should have a right to propagate their views like any other political party. This right is conceded in other democratic countries like England, France and America.

All persons who love liberty of thought, whether they agree with Communism or not concede that in a civilised country the Communists ought to be allowed to exist as a party and enjoy the normal freedom to propagate their views.

The Allahabad High Court in its judgment in the famous Meerut Case laid down that it was not criminal to hold Communist views.

The guaranteeing of civil liberties requires that every citizen should not only be free to hold any political views he considers sound, but should also have the freedom to persuade others to his way of thinking.

Freedom of opinion and of organisation, is on elementary aspect of civil liberties, the basis of our modern civilisation, the guarantee of its safety and of its further progress. We therefore consider that the Communists in India should have a right to exist and function as a recognised political party just as in other democratic countries. We are of opinion that the popular ministries who by their principles and platform of their election have undertaken to restore civil liberties to the people should immediately lift the ban on the provincial sections of the Communist Party and pass resolutions in the Legislative Assemblies suggesting to the Central Government to lift the ban from the Central All-India organisation of the Party as well as its branches.

In doing this the popular ministries would be taking another step towards freeing the political life in our country from the restriction of civil liberty of the people in the country.

DR. DEMEL AT SANTINIKETAN

SANTINIKETAN, Dec. 21.

Professor Dr. Rudolf Demel the eminent surgeon of Vienna, accompanied by his Indian assistant, Dr. Kushalnand Carola of the Hindustan Academical Association, Vienna visited Santiniketan and Sriniketan Prof Demel took keen interest in the health work that Visvabharati is doing in the villages He discussed with the workers the various aspects of the rural uplift work and enlightened them by his valuable suggestions regarding the preventive measures against the scorge of Malaria.—United Press.

Statue of St. Christopher. (Patrone Saint of all travellers), was unveiled by Mr. A. S. Trollip, at the B.E.S.T. Office on Thursday evening. His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay is seen addressing.

TALUKDARS ON WAR PATH?

Serious Consequences Sequel To U. P. Govt.'s Agrarian Legislation!

LUCKNOW, Dec. 24.

The general meeting of the British Indian Association of Oudh has passed resolutions protesting against "the manner in which the Government of the U. P. are dealing with agrarian legislation and the departure made from the established practice of consulting the Talugdars of Oudh and obtaining consent to the proposals affecting their rights and viewing with concern "the propaganda carried on by irresponsible persons, who are trying to create feelings of hatred and illwill among tenants and Zamindars.'

The resolution adds, "If this is not checked serious results are bound to follow soon."—A.P.

Sahajanand's Allegations

PATNA, Dec. 22.

Swami Sahajananda Saraswati, on completion of his Saran tour has issued a statement in the course of which he says that he addressed 21 Kisan meetings attended, taken in all, by nearly one lakh of peasants. This, he claims, was despite various handicaps and attempts by interested quarters to frustrate the efforts of organizers.

Swami Sahajananda makes serious allegations against local Congressmen who, according to him, did everything in their power to sabotage his meetings and placed obstacles in his ways otherwise. He appeals to the Working Committee of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, to see to it that such things do not happen in future.—United Press.

CONGRESS FLAG BANNED IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Dec. 24.

The District Magistrate of Bangalore has promulgated an order under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation banning the hoisting of the Congress Flag, in Bangalore City and also within a radius of five miles from the City for a period of six months.—A.P.

Magistrate's Warning To Sjt. More

No Tolerance Of Intemperate Speeches

The District Magistrate of Kolaba has written to Mr. R. B. More—who is the Secretary of the Chari Peasants' Strike Committee,—saying that his speeches on 27th September and 17th October at Chari were very intemperate and that if he continued to indulge in such speeches he would be dealt with according to law.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE AND KISAN SABHAS

LUCKNOW: Dec. 23.

The Congress move to debar members of the Congress Executive from joining the Kisan Sabha, which, it is claimed is "undermining the prestige of the Congress in rural areas," has caused serious misgivings among the office-bearers of the Kisan Sabha in the U. P.

Mr Mohanlal Gautam, M.L.A., Secretary of the U. P. Kisan Sangh, in a statement to the Press says:—"It is very regrettable that persons holding responsible positions in the Government should be allowed to make such irresponsible statements against an organisation led and controlled by some of the most prominent Congressmen in the province."

Concluding he said: "We only wish to point out that it is no part of our policy to advise general non-payment of rent by Kisans and that responsibility for reluctance on the part of the peasants to pay rents cannot be laid at the door of any particular section of Kisan Sangh workers." —A.P.

JAWAHAR'S PLAN TO FERTILIZE BARREN LAND

Collective Farming Should Be Undertaken By U. P. Govt.

ALLAHABAD. Dec. 24.

It is learnt that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a long note to the Government of the United Provinces, in which he has outlined a scheme for starting State and collective farming in these Provinces.

The main feature of the scheme is understood to be the development of Barren and uncultivable 'Usar" lands in these Provinces by the Government and organisation of State and collective farms over lands thus reclaimed.

Pt Jawaharlal Nehru suggests that, while this reclamation will tremendously increase the gross agricultural production of these Provinces, it will also give the Government a chance to make an experiment in collective farming, which will ultimately help them in making agriculture productive and profitable through the introduction of collective farming on a large scale and thus help the peasantry of those Provinces.

It also appears that he has suggested, in a general way, certain cheap processes for the reclamation of "Usar" lands.—A. P

Cry Halt To Fusillade Of Vilification

TAGORE'S APPEAL TO BENGAL PRESS

CALCUTTA, December 24.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has issued the following to the Press:

"In this most critical period of the history of our Province, when problems of tremendous difficulty are loudly challenging us, I earnestly appeal to the editors of our journals to be extremely careful in avoiding the temptation of constantly giving exaggerated emphasis to popular weaknesses, those that work against the binding force in the fruit-bearing soil of our national being.

Innumerable channels of self-depreciation, along which we are carrying on our daily traffic in mutual revilement are creating deeper mischief in the internal constitution of our body-politic, than the manoeuvring of those outsiders, who pile up a world-opinion against us with the dexterous use of half-truths and facts distorted into a caricature.

COMBINATION OF EVIL FORCES

Evidently the more we are being pushed through a combination of evil forces into the background from all places of honour, the more virulent is becoming the fury of mutual debasement in Bengal, where the demand for the stinking stuff of calumny is copiously met with, not only through the puny publications of the poisonous mushroom type, but often in journals belonging to a higher distinction. Under their constant fusillade of vilification and their underground mining operations institutions split up in factions and reputations are lightheartedly dragged into the mud.

In almost every department of life an exhibition is going on in Bengal of the unhealthy instinct that encourages malignant pleasure in discrediting all persons and pursuits that have reached any degree of prominence, heedless of the fact that by doing it, we discredit our own country before the world, that by dimming the lighted spots in our society through the smokescreen of slander, we only prove the innate obscurity of our own nation's mind.

SYMPTOMS TO BE DREADED

This is the reason why Bengal, though rich in imagination and intelligence, is woefully deficient in institutions that could only be based upon mutual trust and co-operation and on an unfaltering loyalty to a common cause. These symptoms are specially to be dreaded, when some amount of responsibility is placed in our hand for guiding our political destiny, the responsibility, which will depend for its fulfilment upon "sweetness and light", upon the magnanimity of heart and on a strict adherence to truth, justice and forbearance of spirit.—A.P.

BETTER SURVEY OF JUTE CROPS

Bengal Govt.'s New Scheme

CALCUTTA. Dec. 24.

The Government of Bengal, it is understood, are now planning with the assistance of the Central Jute Committee, a better survey of the area under Jute cultivation in the Province and its yield, than has been done in the past.

Of the two methods to be adopted in this connection, one will be to take a census of the plots sown each year, and the other to obtain an estimate of the area sown by the system of random sampling survey. By the second method it may be possible to measure the area of a limited number of plots selected entirely at random and then calculate the whole area sown. This is claimed to be the latest principle of statistics applied to this important problem of ascertaining every year the acreage under jute cultivation.—A. P.

Dr. Syed Mahmud Meets Jawahar

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education, Bihar, arrived here this morning and had a long talk with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.—A.P.

RAIPUR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

C. P. Premier And Ministers Attend

(From A Correspondent)

RAIPUR: (By Mail).

The programme for the District Political Conference commenced when Vir Wamanrao Joshi, Amraoti President-elect of the Conference, performed the Flag Salutation on the grounds of the Rashtriya Vidyalaya on Monday last. Hon'ble Dr. Khare, Premier, Hon. Pandit Shukla the Education Minister and Hon. Pandit Mishra, the Minister for Local Self-Government also attended the function.

Seth Sheodas Daga, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates and invited Dr. Khare to open the Conference. Hon. Dr. Khare, the Premier, in his opening speech referred to the pledges given in the Congress Manifesto and which the Congress Ministry in the Province was trying its utmost to fulfil. He also referred to the relief given to the Kisans with small holdings and the release of politicals, freedom of press, restoration of confiscated property. The Ministry, he said, was fighting hard with the British Imperialism inside the legislatures and his only message to the masses was to organise the Congress and strengthen it.

Mr. Wamanrao Joshi of Amraoti, the President of the Conference, delivered a pretty long speech dealing with the present political conditions, including threat of impending world war. Referring to the Congress Ministries he said that the Congress accepted office to strengthen the Congress organisation and if our organisation is strengthened, then alone we should think that our Ministries have been successful in fulfilling their task.

Hon'ble Pandit Shukla, the Education Minister, placed before the audience his educational scheme and appealed to the Malguzars to donate 25 acres of land for the Vidya Mandir in their villages.

In the end Kaka Kalelkar appealed to the masses to have full confidence in the Congress Ministry and to co-operate with it to strengthen the organisation of the Congress.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*

SHASTA AWAKENS EARLY AT LARMES KEEP--
WHAT A LOVELY MORNING--I THINK I'LL TAKE A WALK ALONG THE CLIFFS BEFORE THE REST GET UP---
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND WHY THE CABDRIVER CALLED THIS PLACE 'TERROR KEEP'---I THINK IT'S LOVELY---WHAT IN THE WORLD IS THAT?
IT--IT LOOKS LIKE A SUBMARINE!--AND IT'S GOING RIGHT INTO THE FACE OF THE CLIFF!
IT'S COMPLETELY GONE--OH!
SORRY I STARTLED YOU, SHASTA--SEE ANYTHING-ER--INTERESTING?
LYMAN ANDERSON
11-18
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